المراجعة النهائية
الصف الأول الثانوي
عام – أزهر
اهداء من أسرة كتاب,,,
EL-Mister المستر



احرص علي اقتنـاء نسختك من كتاب(المستر) EL-Mister
المرحلة الاعدادية والثانوية
الفصل الدراسي الثاني
اطلبوه من
مؤســـــســــة المختــــــار
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EL-MISTER

سلسلة
المستر
في
اللغة
الإنجليزية

In English

Final Revision

1st sec.

المراجعة النهائية

الصف الأول الثانوي

العام والأزهري

الفصل الدراسى الأول

UNIT 1 Getting away

VOCABULARY

unique	فريد / مميز	exotic	شيق \ غامض \ غريب
turtles	سلاحف	close to	قريب من
sustainable	مستمر / مقاوم	relaxing	مريح
sustain	يتحمل / يقاوم	Peaceful	أمن
materials	مواد خام	crowded	مزدحم
limited Impact	تأثير / اثرمحدود	active	نشيط
isolate	يعزل / يهجر	trek= hike	رحلة شاقة
environment	البيئه	ancient	قديم
endanger	يتعرض للخطر	swell up	ينتفخ / يتورم
ecotourism	السياحه البيئيه	lean	يتكأ / يستند
ecosystem	النظام اليئى	volunteer	متطوع
destination	جهة الوصول	spicy	لاذع

PREPOSITIONS & EXPRESSIONS

Along the coast	بمحاذة الساحل	Get lost	يتوه
Anywhere else	اي مكان اخر	Protect from	يحمى من
Benefit from	يستفيد من	Unsuitable for	غير مناسب
Busy with	مشغول ب	Lean over	يتكئ على
Cure for	علاج ل	Sail along the river	يبحر بطورالنهر
Cure of	يعالج من	Stay in \ with	يقيم في / مع
Do \ cause damage to	يسبب تلف الى	Famous for	مشهورب
In danger	في خطر	Provide with	يمد ب
Escape from	يهرب من	Advantage of	ميزة ل
Impact on	تأثير على	Popular with	محبوب ل
Loads of things	كثير من الاشياء	Clear water	
Make good use of	يحسن استغلال	A bit expensive	غالى قليلا
Natural materials	مواد خام طبيعية	Tourist industry	صناعة السياحه
On board	على حافة	Connect to	يرتبط ب
Over the moon	سعيد	I am stuck	محبوس – اجبر على الاقامه
Sunrise	شروق الشمس	Go diving	يذهب للغوص
Swell up /swelled/ swollen	يتورم	Provide for	يوفر ل
Take a cruise	ياخذ رحلة نيلية / بحرية	Unusual sights	معالم غير طبيعية
The sun goes down	الشمس تغرب	Create for	ينشيء من اجل

SYNONYMS & ANTONYMS		
WORD	**SYNONYM**	**ANTONYM**
Upset	Confused\worried/disappointed	Content \ comforted
Tiny	Slight / little / very small	Giant\ gigantic / enormous
Sustainable	Maintainable	Unsustainable
Modern	Current / stylish	Ancient / old / old fashioned
Isolated	Remote / far away	Sociable /neighbouring/close
Glad	Cheerful / contented\ pleased	Sad / unhappy \ upset \dull
Fascinating	Charming\delightful	Boring\ uninteresting
Exotic اجنبي	Foreigner /alien	National / native
Exotic	Unusual/strange/rare / uncommon	Usual/common/conventional
Active	Energetic/dynamic/vigorous	Inactive / lazy

LANGUAGE NOTES

- Special خاص متميز - private خاص (ملاكى)
- Hard (adj.) جاد ـ صعب ـ جاد – hard (adv) بجد – باجتهاد
- Hardly بالكاد ـ بصعوبه (تدل على النفى) -harden (v.) يصبح صلبا
- Include يشمل – يتضمن (بعض مكونات) - contain يحتوي على شىء بداخله –consist of يتكون من
- Avoid \ enjoy \ ....etc + v –ing
- Provide .... with يمد.............. بـ - provide شىء for ..... يوفر............لـ
- Coast ساحل بحر – shore شاطئ بحر – beach بلاج – bank ضفة نهر \ قناة
- Lose يخسر / يفقد شىء – Miss يفقد شخص / مواصلات / فرصه
- Arrive in يصل الى مكان كبير - Arrive at يصل الى مكان صغير Arrive بدون مفعول
- Reach يصل بدون حرف جر Get to يصل الى بصعوبه
- Sink يغرق للاشياء – Drown يموت غرقا / يغرق في الديون / مشكلات
- Allow + مفعول + to مصدر .....let + مفعول + مصدر
- Make + مفعول + مصدر..... cause + مفعول + مصدر......be made to + مصدر

EXERCISES BASED ON VOCABULARY

Choose the two correct answers a, b, c , d or e:

1. He became politically active at college . the synonyms of "active " are ……………………..

   a inactive b idle c energetic d exciting e dynamic

2. The sun is a sustainable source of energy. The adjective "sustainable" means …………..

   a renewable b finite c infinite d limited e restricted

3. He was over the moon when he won the race. "the phrase "over the moon" means :

   a very happy b disappointed c very depressed d very excited e very angry

4. "This bird is exotic. It is unusual and rarely seen here." The antonym of the word 'exotic' are ………………………….

   a familiar b strange c rare d foreign e common

5. "I went trekking along the beach." 'trekking' here is a synonym of ……………………….

   a fishing b hiking c losing d fabricating e walking

6. "He lives in an isolated area". 'Isolated' can be replaced by……………………….

   a close b quarantined c neighbouring d remote e nearby

7. He was upset when he heard the news of the accident. The word "upset" can be replaced by ……………..

   a Perplexing b confusion c disappointed d confused e worry

8. "Be careful! The forest is full of giant snakes." The antonyms of the word 'giant' are …..

   a tiny b minute c smell d gigantic e huge

9. Ancient is to ……………………….as boring is to exciting.

   a excited b new c modern d fashion e antique

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. All wood used in our furniture comes with a certificate saying it comes from ……………………….forests.

   a tiny b sustainable c tricky d temporary

2. It is a national duty to ……………………….and support our environments.

   a sustain b pretend c intend d proclaim

3. My brother does ……………………….charity work. He donates his effort and time.

   a paid b voluntary c criminal d disabled

4. Governments should put strict rules to save ……………………….animals.

   a danger b dangerous c endangered d angered

5. The feeling of ……………………….is unbearable, especially when you are sociable.

   a company b impact c overcrowding d isolation

6. Lions only ……………………….in the wild, not in towns or cities.

   a exist b expire c extract d exercise

7. Students complain about being ……………………..in their classes for a long time.
a struck b studied c stuck d stunned
8. When he wanted to buy an expensive car, he……………..not on his father but himself.
a focused b leaped c impacted d leaned
9. These great monuments are ……………………..They are found only in Egypt.
a exotic b strange c unique d common
10. She ……………………..on her hot soup to make it cool.
a grew b drew c drank d blew
11. Madagascar is the ……………………..of many ecotourism seekers.
a domination b destination c determination d donation
12. When she was bitten by a spider, her arm ……………………..up.
a spilt b spelt c split d swelled
13. We enjoyed our ……………………..to many ports.
a cruise b flight c picnic d journey
14. The charity will go under, unless a ……………………..donor can be found soon.
a cheap b generous c miserable d mean
15. Tour guides are teaching tourists how to go for a ………………..for oysters over there.
a diving b dove c dive d dived
16. The police have a ……………………..evidence against him.
a material b local c Sustainable d national
17. We use ……………………..friendly materials in ecotourism to keep the surroundings.
a environment b environmental
c environmentally d environmentalist
18. I can't live on a/an ……………………..island as there are a lot of dangers.
a instilled b isolated c decorated d installed
19. Cars are useful, but their………………..on the environment is another matter altogether.
a boredom b impact c tyres d noise
20. I was ……………………..when they told me that I had been promoted.
a depressed b stressed c terrified d excited
21. Spicy is to hot as ……………………..is to hike .
a sustain b trek c spice d isolate
22. I spent the weekend in a ……………………..place where it is calm and peaceful.
a crowded b endangered c relaxing d swollen
23. We all like hot food, so my mother always …………………..our dishes with hot pepper.
a leans b spices c isolates d treks
24. I want to join one of the ……………………..groups that looks after wildlife.
a environmental b sick c excited d dirty

25. The ……………………..…..controls everyone and everything in society.
a low b conservation c environment d law

26. Forests ……………………..…..us with the oxygen we need.
a respect b dive c provide d design

27. Secondary school students are ……………………..…..
a babies b teenagers c granddads d toddlers

28. My little son dropped my mobile from the balcony. ……………………..….., it didn't break.
a Fortunately b Unfortunately c Fortunate d Fortune

29. It is useful for students to be ……………………..…..That makes them willing to work hard.
a endangered b stuck c encouraged d upset

30. It is ……………………..…..that a bride wears a white dress for the wedding.
a exotic b traditional c environmental d glad

31. ……………………..…..is one of the dangers that affects people and the environment.
a Pollution b Conservation c Souvenir d Education

32. Don't worry. The side effects of this medicine are ……………………..…..
a close b awful c giant d limited

33. I have an online ……………………..…..where I post my articles.
a environment b lettuce c blog d impact

34. The ……………………..…..of some African countries suffer from malaria.
a locals b local c loads d load

35. I live ……………………..…..to my school which is only a five-minute walk from my home.
a away b close c remote d far away

36. You can dive in the Red Sea and see the nice ……………………..…..and the coloured fish.
a rainforests b resorts c corals d gardens

37. Smoking ……………………..…..smokers' health.
a describes b benefits c develops d damages

38. We have to ……………………..…..the environment where we live.
a destroy b respect c pollute d cycle

39. A/An……………………..…..is designed to harm the environment as little as possible.
a ecology b ecosystem c eco-hotel d ecologist

40. When we travel on holidays, we usually buy ……………………..…..to remind us of the nice time we spent.
a souvenirs b sails c turtles d paths

41. He lives in a ……………………..…..village. It takes you a long time to go there.
a nearby b near c remote d close

42. It is healthier for you and kinder to the environment to ……………………..…..to school.
a drive b fly c cycle d sail

43. ……………………..…..is the activity of looking after plants in a garden or a park.
a Garden b Gardening c Park d Parking

44. We have to ……………………..…..electricity to avoid paying much money.
a conserve b conservation c conservationist d desirable

45. . ……………………..…..does the least harm to the environment.
a Ecotourists b Ecotourism c Ecology d Geology

46. . ……………………..…..do the least harm to the environment.
a Ecotourists b Ecotourism c Ecology d Ecosystem

47. Never put your life in ……………………..…..
a endanger b endangered c danger d dangerous

48. Never put yourself in a/an ……………………..…..situation.
a endanger b endangered c danger d dangerous

49. Never ……………………..…..your life.
a endanger b endangered c danger d dangerous

50. Never put yourself in a situation where your life is ……………………..…..
a endanger b endangered c danger d dangerous

51. Which of the following adjectives is an antonym of "sociable"?
a Exotic b Sustainable c Relaxing d Isolated

52. The suffix ……………………..…..forms the noun for a person or an adjective.
a - ism b –ist c -ing d –ed

53. It is necessary to keep your children in ……………………..…..from bad company.
a isolate b isolated c isolating d isolation

54. It is necessary to ……………………..…..your children from bad company.
a isolate b isolated c isolating d isolation

55. It is necessary to keep your children ……………………..…..from bad company.
a isolate b isolated c isolating d isolation

56. People living in a big city suffer from ……………………..…..
a crowd b crowded c overcrowding d crowds

Grammar in brief

the Past simple الماضي البسيط

١- التكوين : هو التصريف الثانى للفعل المنتظم باضافة d أو ed اما الفعل غير المنتظم فله تصريف يحفظ كما هو

Walked / worked / hoped..............etc
Go – went / meet – met / sleep – slept

٢- المعنى : للتعبير عن عادة أو قصة أو حدث في الماضى

٣- النفي :

didn't + المصدر

٤- السؤال :

Did + subject + infinitive ....?

١- الكلمات الدالة على الماضي البسيط :

last ,ago (آخر الجملة قبلها مده), yesterday ,once , in the past, in ancient times , in + ماضى
I wish / it is time / it's high time / I'd rather ..., once up on a time ....

The Past continuous الماضى المستمر

١- التكوين

Was / were + ing

★ (were) مع الجمع (we they – you)
★ (was) مع المفرد (he / she / it)

٢- المعني : يعبر عن فعل كان مستمر لفترة في الماضى أو يعبر عن فعل كان مستمر لفترة في الماضى وقطعه فعل أخر أو يعبر عن فعلان كانا يحدثان لفتره في الماضى

٣- روابط زمنية تأتي مع الماضي المستمر

- While/ just as / as + ماضى مستمر + ماضى بسيط / ماضى مستمر
- When / + ماضى بسيط / ماضى مستمر

٤- في حالة حذف الفاعل **While + ing**

٥- كلمات دالة أخرى All day yesterday / at 5 o'clock last night ......etc.

- While / when + جملة / ing
- During / On + اسم / ing

لا تستخدم الازمنة المستمرة مع أفعال الملكية و الشعور و الحواس والادراك

Love / like / hate / own / possess / owe / see/ hear / taste / feel / know / understand / realize / think /imagine /remember / forget......etc.

EXERCISES BASED ON GRAMMAR

Choose the correct answer from a, b ,c or d:

1- I……………………a call from an important client yesterday.
a receive b am received c was received d received

2- A call from an important client ……………………yesterday.
a receive b am received c was received d received

3- He ……………………the money he needed.
a wasn't given b didn't give c give d gave

4- They ……………………him the money he needed.
a given b didn't give c wasn't given d give

5- Did ……………………to the secretary?
a you hand the report b you handed the report
c the report hand d the report handed

6- Was ……………………to the secretary?
a you hand the report b you handed the report
c the report hand d the report handed

7- When ……………………your medicine, Ola?
a you last took b did you last take
c were you last taken d you were last taken

8- I……………………Omar in the street the other day.
a meet b meets c met d was met

9- A week ……………………I was offered a good job.
a last b ago c since d once

10- I last ……………………from her on Friday.
a heard b was heard c hear d is heard

11- I showered and ……………………before checking my inbox.
a dress b dressed c am dressed d don't dress

12- I……………………play football on Fridays.
a was used to b became used c be used to d used to

13- I……………………playing football on Fridays.
a was used to b used to c became used d be used to

14- My sister and I……………………mum with the housework.
a was helping b were helped c was helped d helped

15- From 9 to 12 last Friday, I ……………………an important meeting.
a had attended b was being attended c Was attending d was attended

16- From 9 to 12 last Friday, an important meeting ……………………
a had attended b was being attended c was attending d was attended

17- ……………………doing when I called you?
a Were you is b What were you c What you were d You were

18- While my brother ……………………the match. 1 was writing an essay.
a watched b was watching c had watched d watched

19- When the doorbell rang, we ……………………..lunch.
a had b were had c were having d are having

20- ……………………..the football match, he broke his leg.
a While b As c During d For

21- ……………………..she was a little girl, she wanted to be an actress.
a Before b After c When d On

22- ……………………..my sleep, I had a nightmare...
a While b As c When d During

23- The police arrested him as he……………………..the scene of the crime.
a had left b was leaving c was left d has left

24- Everybody was at the office at 08:30 yesterday. The meeting …………..at nine o'clock,
a Starts b has started c had started d started

25- I……………………..into a good family in the south of Egypt.
a bore b have been born c had been born d was born

26- When Mariam was young, she used to ……………………..in London.
a lives b living c live d lived

27- ……………………..visit the pyramids every month when J was in Giza.
a used b used to c used for d am used to

28- ……………………..the flight, I was reading a book called "To Whom the Bell Tolls."
a While b During c Just as d When

29- Really, they visited the zoo five years ……………………..
a since b for c yet d ago

30- While studying, he ……………………..asleep.
a fall b fallen c fell d filled

31- What ……………………..yesterday while the match was being broadcasted?
a were you done b are you doing
c were you doing d you were doing

32- She……………………..in Cairo for ten years. Later, she got married and moved to Alex.
a lived b has lived c had been lived d was living

33- How fast ……………………..when the accident happened?
a did you drive b were you driving
c had you driven d have you driven

34- I borrowed my friend's car because mine……………………..
a was repaired b has been repaired
c was being repaired d was repairing

35- Roquia ……………………..well yesterday.
a doesn't look b didn't look c wasn't looking d looks

36- I……………………..ready to take the exam, so I postponed it.
a didn't be b don't be c wasn't d am

37- ……………………..at home when the fire started?
a Were you b You were c Did you be d You are

38- ……………………a nice time in the countryside?
a Had you b Were you had c Did you have d You had

39- I……………………lunch until I had retread home.
a hadn't b haven't c didn't have d wasn't had

40- I'd call you if I……………………any news.
a have b am had c had d was had

41- I wish I ……………………a better time today.
a have b had had c was had d had

42- I wish I ……………………a better time last year.
a have b had had c was had d had

43- It's time you ……………………back my camera.
a gave b give c is given d was given

44- I'd rather ……………………here than in Cairo.
a live b lives c lived d had lived

45- I'd rather I ……………………here in Cairo.
a live b lives c lived d had lived

46- Rokaya always ……………………to her first school on foot last year.
a goes b went c was gone d is gone

47- Every day, I ……………………my uncle when he was ill.
a am visited b visit c was visited d visited

48- ……………………touching the hot pan, Sama cried in pain.
a While b On c When d During

49- ……………………on holiday, I had a great time.
a While b On c When d During

50- While I ……………………at home, I helped my mother.
a was being b had been c had d was

51- ……………………the show, my baby fell asleep.
a While b After c When d During

52- On ……………………the monkey, my baby was frightened.
a was seeing b had seen c he was seeing d seeing

53- I met Ahmed while he ……………………off some British friends at the airport.
a saw b was seeing c had seen d was seen

54- When I visited my sister, she ……………………ill.
a seemed b was seeming c had seemed d was seemed

55- Mustafa ……………………smokes. He stopped it years ago.
a used to b no longer c any more d doesn't

56- My brother ……………………work hard on the farm.
a used to b is used c got used to d no longer

57- My brother ……………………hard work on the farm.
a used to b is used to c got used to d no longer

58- When the teacher entered the class, the pupils who ……………………a lot of noise soon became calm.
a were making b were being made c had been made d were made

59- Sorry, I ……………………..you at 9.0'clock as arranged because I was having a meeting.
- a haven't called
- b was not calling
- c hadn't called
- d didn't call

60- When I was young, I always ……………………..before going to school.
- a crying
- b cry
- c cried
- d was crying

61- "She used to wear black clothes" means she usually ……………………..them.
- a wears
- b wore
- c worn
- d Wearing

62- Did you go out last night or ……………………..you busy?
- a did
- b were
- c are
- d have

63- I used to be overweight, This means I am……………………..now.
- a fat
- b not overweight
- c no longer thin
- d overweight

64- I wish I were taller. This means I ……………………..
- a like my height
- b don't like my height
- c would like to be short
- d enjoy being short

65- "While having lunch, my mother called me in." Who was having lunch?
- a It was me.
- b It was my mother.
- c Both my mother and me.
- d Neither of us.

66- I didn't answer the phone because I ……………………..my shower.
- a had taken
- b had been taken
- c was taking
- d was taken

67- While drinking juice, Sama was chatting with her friends online. This means that ……………………………….
- a Sama said her friends were drinking juice.
- b Sama's friends were drinking juice.
- c Sama and her friends were drinking juice.
- d Sama was drinking juice.

68- "She wishes she were tall." What does this mean?
- a She was tall.
- b She wasn't tall.
- c She isn't tall.
- d She is no longer tall.

69- "I'd rather you didn't use my mobile." This means that……………………..
- a I wanted you to use my mobile
- b I didn't want you to use my mobile
- c I want you to use my mobile
- d I don't want you to use my mobile

70- "You have to pay the bill right now." Which of the following gives the same meaning?
- a It is about time you paid the bill.
- b It is about time you had paid the bill.
- c It is time you pay the bill.
- d It is time you have paid the bill.

71- "During the football match, he fell and broke his leg." This means ……………………..
- a he was a player in that match
- b he was one of the fans watching that match on TV
- c he was not interested in that match
- d his leg was broken soon after the match

72- Mum always set the table for lunch.
- a This is a present habit.
- b This was a past habit.
- c This always takes place.
- d This never took place.

73- "While on holiday, some thieves broke into our neighbour's flat." Who was on holiday?
- a We
- b The thieves
- c Our neighbours
- d No one

UNIT 2 Getting away

VOCABULARY

Role model	قدوة حسنة	transplant	زراعة الاعضاء
role	دور	Long-term	طويل الامد – بعيد
Roar	يزأر	Prestige	وضع / مكانه اجتماعيه
Monitor	يضبط يراقب	Community	مجتمع محلى \ طائفة
Generous	كريم	Intelligence	ذكاء
Generosity	كرم سخاء	Intelligent	ذكى
Donate	يتبرع	Iron levels	نسب الحديد
Desire	يرغب رغبة	Donor	متبرع
Charity	مؤسسة خيريه	Donation	تبرع
Based in	في مقره – مقيم في	Based on	قائم على –مبنى على
Admired	معشوق	Blood pressure	الدم ضغط
Admire	يعشق - يحب	Model	قدوة نموذج

EXPRESSIONS & IDIOMS

Thanks to	بفضل	From different angles	من زاوايا مختلفه
Succeed in	ينجح في	Manage to	يستطيع ان
protect ... from	يحمى من	Hunting parties	فرق صيد
Praise for	يمدح بسبب	health problems	مشاكل صحية
On holiday	في اجازة	Be badly injured	مصاب بشده
make friends with	يتصادق مع	sense of responsibility	إحساس بالمسئولية
Look after	يعتنى ب	Interested in	مهتم ب
iron deficiency	نقص الحديد	overhunting	الصيد الجائر
Go missing	يفقد	Get lost	يضل الطريق -يتوه
find out about	يكتشف عن	take part in / share in	يشارك في
Find out	يكتشف	Play in / for	يلعب في
blood pressure	ضغط الدم	blood donor	متبرع بالدم
Be admired for	يحظى بالاعجاب ل	In a friendly way	بطريقه وديه
Admired for	معشوق بسبب	Donate to	يتبرع الى
a role model	قدوة - نموذج	go missing	مفقود - تائه

PHRASAL VERBS

Take up	يشغل	Take out	ينتزع –يخرج
take place	يحدث	take in	يمتص يفهم -يخدع
take part in	يشارك في	take off	يخلع ملابسه تقلع الطائرة
Take over	يستولى على	Take on	يشغل –يوظف
take out	يخرج	take the place of	يحل محل
take care of	يعتنى ب	take turns	يتبادل الادوار
take after	يشبه	take to	يعتاد على يميل الى–

LANGUAGE NOTES

- Good (at مجال في جيد) (for صالح / مناسب ل) (to مع تعامله في طيب)
- help +object + (inf) or (to +inf) – he helps me to do / do my homework
- Help ....with يساعد في مهمه قصيرة - help in + noun مهمه ممتدة
- work عمل / اسم لا يعد - a work عمل / هندسي/ فني / ادبي - works اعمال / مسرحية / ادبية/ فنية
- spend (v + ing في وقت يقضي) / (on على مال ينفق) / (in مجال / مكان في)
- Affect لا يتبعه حرف جر = have effect on
- (successful ناجح / brilliant لامع / good جيد / bad سيء /clever ماهر / excellent متميز) + at
- Operation تشغيل – ترميم – عملية جراحية - process عملية طبيعية \ كيمائية \ تصنيعية
- Angry about \ at + شيء / angry with + شخص

(السببية : عندما يقوم شخص اخر غير الفاعل بعمل الشيء) فاعل + have \ get + مفعول + pp

- I had my flat painted last week.
- Like + صفه + اسم \ اسم (تشبيه غير حقيقي) He eats like a horse.
- As + جملة كاملة او وظيفه حقيقية He works as a doctor .
- Alike (ظرف بمعني علي حد السواء \ صفه بمعني متشابه (لاتتبع بمفعول) وغالبا تأتي اخر الجملة
- Look like + مفعول look alike لا يأتي بعدها مفعول
- Who \ which \ that فعل في المعلوم = v-ing (اسم الفاعل في اللغه العربية)
  - The man who lives here is my old friend . = the man living here is my old friend.
- Who \ which \ that + فعل مبني للمجهول = p.p (اسم المفعول في اللغه العربيه)
- What are the skills that are needed for the job?
- what are the skills needed for the job?
- Win (يفوز يكسب(كأس، مباراة، انتخابا ت - Beat يهزم ، يتغلب على(شخص أو فريق)
- Gain يحصل على شيء معنوى (خبرة، شهرة، وزن السرعة، - Earn يكسب(قوت أو رزق) مقابل عمل
- Respected محترم - respectable جدير بالاحترام -respectful يحترم الاخرين
- Another + اسم مفرد او رقم - Other + اسم جمع
- The other الاخر ياتي ورائها فعل مفرد -Others الاخرون يأتي بعدها فعل جمع

SYNONYMS & ANTONYMS

SYNONYM		ANTONYM	
Admire	Praise/appreciate/respect	Admire	Disapprove of /depreciate
Conserve	Preserve / keep	Generous	Miser /mean / selfish
Desire	Wish /want	Long-term	Short term
Donate	Give/gift	Donate	Receive/keep
Famous	Well-known/ celebrated	Regular	irregular
Livestock	cattle	Intelligence	Stupidity/foolishness
Monitor	Track/watch/observe	Wild	Domestic / tame
Search for	Look for		

EXERCISES BASED ON VOCABULARY

Choose the two correct answers a, b, c , d or e:

1. She will employ more people to improve work. The synonyms of "employ" are ……….
   a fire b hire c grasp d appear e appoint
2. I don't understand what you have said. The synonyms of "understand" are…………..
   a grasp b miss c cease d comprehend e discharge
3. He is optimistic . he is full of hope for the future. The antonyms of "hope" are…..……..
   a loning b resistance c assault d hopelessness e despair
4. "I admire your idea". The antonym of "admire" is ……………….………
   a praise b depreciate c disapprove of d respect e adore
5. She has a long-term illness. "Long term" here is the opposite of ……………….………
   a serious b temporary c short-term d simple e lasting
6. He donated some blood. The word donated can be replaced by ……………….………
   a received b gave c gifted d took e shedded
7. I know you are generous. "Generous" here is antonymous with ……………….………
   a helpful b selfish c mean d honourable e cross
8. Donate to keep as ……………….……….is to stupidity.
   a intelligence b intelligent c domestic d tame e cleverness
9. I didn't buy the T-shirt as it was against my father's wish. The word "wish" can be replaced by ……………….………
   a desire b will c need d life e living

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Blood ……………….……….should be measured regularly.
   a pleasure b treasure c pressure d donation
2. A good citizen has a……………….……….of duty.
   a skill b sense c responsibility d charity
3. The international …………..is really very worried about the problem of climate change.
   a security b communication c technology d community
4. The child with a diseased kidney will have a transplant, but we are waiting for a ……..
   a borer b mower c owner d donor
5. I have a friend who works in a big company……………….……….in Kuwait.
   a laid b tied c based d basis
6. We stopped at the top of the mountain to. ……………….……….the view.
   a look b admire c want d think
7. He ……………….……….money to charities for the victims of the earthquake.
   a donated b got c bought d made

8. The word "accomplish" is a synonym for the word……………………..……..
a prepare b constant c encourage d achieve
9. Your shoes will be repaired and ready for you to……………………..……..in five minutes.
a collect b walk c buy d mend
10. Unfortunately, the old man died after a long-term……………………..……..
a ailment b disease c condition d ill
11. The money I paid to the hotel ……………………..…….. - the continental breakfast which I used to have every morning.
a included b consisted c contained d constituted
12. It was only later in her life that she found ……………………..……..and peace of mind.
a happy b happiness c sad d sadness
13. If there is a……………………..……..supermarket, we can shop easily.
a really b nearby c nearly d rarely
14. "Not all that glitters is gold", this means you shouldn't be deceived by ………………....
a appearance b personality c politeness d character
15. My parents always……………………..……..me when I do well al school.
a praise b apologize c bully d defend
16. It's my father's success at basketball that……………………..……..me to play the game.
a inspired b aspired c conspired d respite
17. Salah, the happiness maker, became the ………………….model to many young men.
a rule b role c roller d ruler
18. Farmers keep livestock on their farms." The synonym of "livestock" is ………………....
a kittle b castle c cattle d kettle
19. The child's parents or…..……..must give their agreement before she has the operation.
a designers b guardians c donors d monitors.
20. My bother spares no efforts to…………..me that having a job would give me a Prestige
a Purchase b insulate c persuade d propose
21. Sir Magdi Yacoub's centre for heart in Aswan is famous for heart……………………..……..
a transports b transplants c plants d planets
22. Wildlife ……………………..……..is necessary to stop species from dying out.
a pressure b conservation c intelligence d livestock
23. He is really kind. He showed much ……………………..……..with my difficult situation.
a empathy b donation c admiration d charitable
24. She is a doctor. She works in the medical ……………………..……..
a transplant b party c field d interview
25. The farmers build fences to protect their ……………….from wild animals and thieves.
a wildlife b livestock c parties d tracks
26. High blood pressure is a ……………………..……..disease.
a long-term b medium-term c short-term d first term

27. There are cameras in the mall that ……………………..……..everything that happens.
a compare b list c role play d monitor

28. He joined the tourist ……………………..……..who visited the Valley of Kings.
a herd b party c flock d community

29. The police are ……………………..……..some criminals.
a transfusing b transplanting c tracking d inspiring

30. 30. Most patients are taken to the ……………………..……..hospital in our area.
a local b missing c wild d repeated

31. He missed the school trip because of his……………………..……..
a healthy b health c ill d illness

32. Unlike in the cinema, actors in the theatre are in direct contact with their………………..
a viewers b kids c situations d centres

33. I look forward to returning to my ……..……..of Assuit where I was born and educated.
a hometown b track c support d workplace

34. As a striker, you are supposed to ……………………..……..goals , not miss the ball.
a miss b realise c reach d score

35. Tourism ……………………..……..the national income.
a aim b aims c benefit d benefits

36. Winning the gold medal in the Olympics is a great……………………..……..
a loss b organisation c achievement d movement

37. He works for an international ……………………..……..that helps poor people in Africa.
a organisation b cancer c presentation d maker

38. "King of Egypt" and "The Pride of Arabs" are both ……………………..……..given to Salah.
a charities b qualifications c movements d nicknames

39. The famous ……………………..of the programme is the reason why it is so successful.
a title b donor c presenter d footballer

40. You will never fail as long as you work hard to reach your……………………..……..
a goal b score c talk d sense

41. Football players have formal ……………………..……..to play for their teams for certain periods of time.
a nicknames b agreements c goals d benefits

42. We heard a lion ……………………..…….., so we returned quickly to the car.
a transplanting b walking c printing d roaring

43. Good education, money and power give people ……………………..……..
a prestige b hometown c conservation d monitor

44. Natural blood ……………………..……..is 120 / 80.
a transplant b transfusion c donation d pressure

45. First, a blood ………………..has to be checked carefully to make sure they are healthy.
a donate b donor c donation d donated

Grammar in brief

The present simple

١-التكوين : التصريف الأول للفعل : مصدر مع الجمع (I – WE THEY – YOU) و مع المفرد (HE / SHE / IT)

نضيف للفعل (S) ونضيف (ES) مع فعل ينتهي ب (S - O – SH – CH – X - Z) ونضيف (IES,) لفعل اخره (Y) وقبله ساكن

٢- المعني : يعبر عن عادة او حقيقة أو تكرار أو شيء ثابت في الحاضر أو شرط في المستقبل .

٤- النفي : نستخدم (DON'T / DOESN'T + INFINITIVE)

٥- السؤال : نستخدم (DO / DOES+ SUBJECT + INFINITIVE ......?)

(he / she / it) مع المفرد (doesn't / does)

(I – we they – you) مع الجمع (don't / do)

٣- الكلمات الدالة على المضارع البسيط :

Always / often / usually / sometimes / occasionally / generally / frequently / ever / never/ rarely / hardly / scarcely / seldom

- كل ما سبق يأتي قبل الفعل الاساسي وبعد V.to be

- يعبر المضارع البسيط عن أحداث في المستقبل مؤكدة حسب جدول زمني :-

مثل { مواعيد القطارات والطائرات / السينما / الحصص الدراسية / جداول المواعيد / مباريات كرة القدم الرسمية }

after – as soon as – when

at the moment – till – until

-نستخدم القاعدة هذه للتعبير عن الشرط في المستقبل

- I'll travel abroad after I finish my exams.
- I won't leave until I take my money.

EXERCISES BASED ON VOCABULARY

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. I often……………………football once a week last year.
   a play b played c have played d plays
2. I often……………………footballs once a week before my university study.
   a play b have played c plays d played
3. Mother usually……………………our food; she is a wonderful cook.
   a cooked b is cooking c has cooked d cooks
4. Mother usually……………………our food before her illness last week.
   a cooked b is cooking c has cooked d cooks
5. Cats ……………………milk. It is something favourite for them.
   a drinks b drink c are drinking d drank
6. The cats ……………………the milk. Look to see if it is enough for them?
   a drinks b drink c are drinking d drank
7. Once I ……………………a snake at night, so I cried loudly.
   a see b saw c have seen d has seen
8. Once I ……………………a snake, I 'll cry.
   a see b saw c have seen d a & c
9. Never ……………………in Cairo.
   a it rains b does it rain c does it rains d does rain it
10. I ……………………Mariam very much for her politeness.
    a admire b am admiring c was admiring d admires
11. He never ……………………the poor or the needy.
    a help b was helping c is helping d helps
12. He ……………………go out until he finishes his work.
    a isnot b won't c wouldn't d didn't
13. He ……………………go out until he had finished his work.
    a isnot b won't c wouldn't d didn't
14. It is my habit to run every morning. I 'm used to ……………………this sport.
    a do b doing c have do d be done
15. It was my habit to run every morning when I was young, but I no longer ………………..
    a do b did c doing d am doing
16. I have a sister ……………………Nadia.
    a calling b call c be called d be calling
17. I'd rather you ……………………now before he comes.
    a leave b are leaving c leaving d left
18. The annual examination……………………next week.
    a start b starts c started d will start
19. My mother……………………up before me.
    a wake usually b usually wake c usually wakes d don't wake
20. In some countries, the sun……………………for just a few hours each day in winter.
    a was shining b shines c is shining d shine
21. Every year, a prize……………………to the best student in the class.
    a was given b gives c gave d is given

UNIT 3 Improving lives

VOCABULARY

debts	ديون	prison \jail	سجن
disabled children	الأطفال المعوقين	expert (in- on – at)	(خبير (فى
Earn(money\ living)	يكسب	Twins	توأمان
improve	يحسن	healthy	صحى
improvement	تحسين	partner	شريك
life / lives	حياة / حياتنا	dirty	قزز
merchant	تاجر	twins	توأم
miserable= sad	تعيس / بائس	rats	فئران
pay back/ repay	يسدد / يرجع	keep criminals	يحجز المجرمين
plump = fat	ثمين / طخين	several	عديد
the main character	الشخصية الرئيسيه	Owe to	يدين الى

PREPOSITIONS & EXPRESSIONS

a problem with	مشكلة مع	a tired-looking lady	امراءة تبدو مجهدة
at the end of	في نهاية	go to prison	يذهب للسجن لان مجرم
At this age	في هذا السن	Continue up to	يستمرالى
Break the law	يخلف القانون	Pay back = repay	يسدد
earn a lot of money	يكسب مال كثير	owe money to	يدين بمال لـ
Free/for no money	مجانا	Make life worse for	يجعل الحياة اسوء لـ
look after	يعتنى بـ	Take ...away to	يأخذة بعيدا الى
Owe to	يدين الى	a boy of four	ولد عمره اربع سنوات
pay for	يدفع لـ	play a trick (on)	يلعب خدعة على
sell a lot of goods	يبيع بضائع كثيره	break the law	يخالف القانون
Send away	يطرد	Run away	يهرب
someone does wrong	شخص ما يعمل خطأ	How\what about + v+ ing…?	مارأيك
Unusual or	غير معتاد على	Make a difference to	يحدث فارق
Why don't you+ inf	لما لا	something goes wrong	شيء خطأ يحدث

SYNONYMS & ANTONYMS

WORD		SYNONYM	WORD	ANTONYM
Admit	يعترف	confess	Admit	Deny/conceal
Common	شائع	usual Ordinary	Against	With / for / lend
Miserable	بائس	Unhappy / depressed	Borrow	Uncommon / Unusual / rare
Voluntary	تطوعى	unpaid	Common	lose
Amazing	مذهل	Astonishing remarkable	Earn Empty	full
Collect	يجمع	Gather/assemble	Miserable	Happy/contented
Merchant	تاجر	Trader	Plump	Skinny/thin
Prison	سجن	Jail	Voluntary	Paid/compulsory

LANGUAGE NOTES

- Work for يعمل لدي / لصالح
- Work on يعمل في مشروع / يطور / يصلح
- Work with يعمل مع شخص
- Later فيما بعد
- latter الاخر
- litter قمامة / فوضى
- Live with يعيش مع
- live on يعيش على
- live at \ in يعيش في
- live off يعيش عاله على

اذا سبقت الأماكن التاليه ب the بعد go يكون للغرض الغير معتاد منها

(HOSPITAL – SCHOOL – PRISON – MOSQUE)

- go to prison يدخل السجن # go to the prison يذهب لزيارة شخص

EXERCISES BASED ON VOCABULARY

Choose the TWO correct answers from a,b ,c ,d or e:

1. Can I borrow your car for the weekend? The antonyms of the word "borrow" are ……..

a dislike b lend c disorder d organize e return

2. They were good, honest , hardworking people . The word "honest" is the synonym of the words ……………………..……..

a dishonest b delicate c sincere d chubby e trustful

3. Do you have any dirty clothes you need me to wash? The antonyms of the word "dirty" are ……………………..……..

a clean b spotless c fresh d lean e delicate

Choose the correct answer from a,b ,c or d:

4. He hoped his readers would then do something to make the world a……………place.

a goods b well c better d best

5. Dickens didn't only want to……………………..……..people with his books; he also wanted to changetheir opinions about the world they lived in.

a improve b entertain c deserve d solve

6. Dickens was most interested……………………..……..helping poor children.

a about b of c on d in

7. He had to leave school and I work to……………………..……..his family instead.

a suppose b damage c support d prison

8. Charles Dickens was a great……………………..……...

a editor b novelist c playwright d storyteller

9. Dickens wanted to……………………..……..us that not all poor people were bad.

a show b admit c entertain d deserve

10. Mr Micawber went to……………………..……..because he had no money and got into debt.

a faculty b prison c the prison d paradise

11. In Dickens' books, people who worked hard were also often……………………..……..

a worded b punished c awarded d rewarded

12. Dickens was interested in helping poor children because of his own difficult…………..

a childish b childhood c child d children

13. At the end of the book, David Copperfield becomes a……………………..……..writer.

a succeed b successfully c successful d success

14. Dickens wanted to say that rich people needed to………..something to help the poor.

a do b make c take d go

15. Dickens thought that people like Mr Wickfield were……………………..……and good.
a criminal b fool c evil d honest

16. Dickens thought that Mr Wickfield was honest and……………………..……to be rewarded.
a shown b admitted c entertained d deserved

17. She's a ……………………..……old woman who complains about everything.
a cheerful b happy c glad d miserable

18. He was sent to ……………………..……for a crime that he didn't commit.
a imprison b prison c person d prisoner

19. He had to borrow money to pay off his gambling ……………………..…….
a coasts b doubts c debts d pays

20. Thieves broke into the safe and ……………………..……everything in it.
a steel b rubbed c stole d robbed

21. I ……………………..……you an apology - I'm afraid I forgot to send you that report.
a owl b owe c own d oar

22. Some athletes take drugs to ……………………..……their performance.
a provide b proof c improve d prove

23. Have they any evidence to accuse him of the ……………………..……?
a thief b robber c robbery d rob

24. Something must be done to reduce the level of ……………………..……in the area.
a crane b cream c crime d criminal

25. If you spend any time in prison, you're labelled as a ……..……..for the rest of your life.
a clever b honest c criminal d crime

26. The competition will be judged by a panel of ……………………..…….
a experts b exports c imports d experienced

27. The minister pushed past the waiting ……………………..……, refusing to speak to them.
a robber b criminal c journalists d carpenter

28. The burglars have been ……………………..……but the jewellery is still missing.
a awarded b rewarded c arrested d rested

29. The government ……………………..……a law prohibiting tobacco advertisements on TV.
a entertained b robbed c introduced d rewarded

30. In this business, the risks and the ……………………..……are high.
a words b wards c rewards d winds

31. He was ……………………..……of his wallet and car keys.
a steel b rubbed c stolen d robbed

32. Please, ……………………..……..to the court exactly what you saw.
a describe b reward c produce d improve

33. His work provided him with the ……………………..……..for a lot of foreign travel.
a opportunities b product c crime d chains

34. The youngest boys are so close in age they look like ……………………..……..
a bins b twins c twin d wins

35. My secretary will phone you to ……………………..……..a meeting.
a arrest b arrange c bring d rob

36. Careful - I've just polished the ……………………..……..and it's a bit slippery.
a flow b flower c floor d flour

37. Let's stay calm and try to behave like responsible ……………………..……..
a toddlers b adults c kids d babies

38. This job demands a high degree of ……………………..……..
a skin b skill c skull d skillful

39. The film was so boring that I fell ……………………..……..
a slept b sleep c asleep d sleepy

40. The front passengers were ……………………..……..to survive the accident.
a luck b lucky c lock d lake

41. He looked ……………………..……..from the computer screen to rest his eyes.
a after b way c away d along

42. Can't you see that you're really frightening your little brother? Don't be so …………..
a cruel b creel c kind d gentle

43. It took ……………………..……..hours to clear the road after the accident.
a much b little c a little d several

44. He tricked me and I'm going to make him pay ……………………..……..it!
a for b on c in d with

45. I need someone dependable to look ……………………..……..the children while I'm at work.
a up b on c for d after

46. We need to bring in an expert ……………………..……..deal with this problem.
a in b to c on d at

47. The police caught him trying to break ……………………..……..the safe.
a of b down c into d on

48. Since retiring from the company, she has done ……………………..……..work for a charity.
a volume b volunteer c voluntary d value

49. As chairman of the ……………………….., he held office for over twenty years.

a association b associate c found d prisoner

50. The poorest sections of the ………………………..have much worse health.

a common b community c sociable d social

51. They're plotting to play a ………………………..on their brother.

a trek b trick c track d truck

52. Surely, it is wrong to try to impose western ………………………..on these people?

a agricultural b agriculture c culture d cultural

53. Every time I ………………………..a suggestion at work, my boss overrides it.

a take b make c do d get

54. Our marriage began to ………………………..wrong after we had our first child.

a take b go c do d make

55. He was ashamed to ………………………..to his mistake.

a say b admit c do d admin

56. He emphasized that all the people taking part in the research were ………………………..

a voluntary b volunteers c values d criminal

57. He's such a liar - you can't ………………………..a word he says.

a trusted b trust c truth d true

58. He was a ………………………..businessman before becoming a writer.

a success b successful c successfully d succeed

59. I know from past………………………..that you can't judge someone by their appearance.

a operation b experiment c experienced d experience

60. I've been trying to ………………………..this problem all week, but I still haven't cracked it.

a arrest b solve c solution d dissolve

61. We had a very hard winter last year and some of the plants ………………………..

a dying b death c dead d died

62. What do you want to be when you grow ………………………..?

a up b in c down d for

63. We've had to forget about our holiday ………………………..because of David's accident.

a plain b plans c planes d explain

Grammar in brief

Present Perfect المضارع التام

Affirmation الاثبات **have / has + p.p.**

Negation النفى **have / has + not + p.p.**

Question السؤال **have / has + subject + p.p. …………?**

Passive المجهول مفعول **+ have / has + been + p.p.**

Key words : الكلمات الدالة

Since +	بداية زمن	ever since	منذ ذلك الحين
since +	ماضى بسيط	just	حالاً
for +	مدة محددة	up till now	حتى الان
yet	فى نهاية الجملة المنفية والاستفهامية	already	بالفعل
ever	فى السؤال	recently	حديثا
never	فى النفى	lately	مؤخرا
		so far	حتى الآن

Since + نقطة بداية محددة **For** + مدة / فترة زمنية

Since	12 O'clock	**For**	Two hours
	October		Four months
	7th August		Three weeks
	2000		8 years
	He arrived		Ages
	Then		A long time
	Last		The last.....

EXERCISES BASED ON GRAMMAR

Choose the correct answer from a, b ,c or d:

1. Zeina ……………………..her own room since they moved to the new house.
   a is having   b has   c has had   d had
2. Have you eaten anything ……………………..this morning?
   a for   b ago   c since   d by
3. He hasn't studied French ……………………..
   a recently   b lately   c ago   d just
4. I haven't gone shopping ……………………..the last winter.
   a since   b for   c ago   d in
5. After he ……………………..school, he will be spending six months in India.
   a leave   b has left   c had left   d left
6. I haven't met my old friend since I ……………………..to England.
   a travelled   b will travel   c have travelled   d travel
7. Nobody has ……………………..said that to me before.
   a never   b yet   c always   d ever
8. She has worked at the university ……………………..a long time.
   a for   b ago   c in   d since
9. ……………………..you enjoyed your time in the museum?
   a Do   b Have   c Did   d Has
10. I can't believe it! Have you finished all your homework ……………………..?
   a ever   b just   c already   d yet
11. He has ……………………..to many countries, but he hasn't visited France yet.
   a been   b gone   c visited   d went
12. Since his mother ……………………..ill, he will clean the flat for her.
   a is   b was   c has been   d had been
13. ……………………..bird flu disappeared? - No, it is still with us.
   a Is   b Has   c Isn't   d Does
14. Since I graduated, I ……………………..in this company.
   a had worked   b have been working   c worked   d will work
15. This letter ……………………..by Toka.
   a have written   b have been written   c has been written   d has written
16. We ……………………..visited our grandmother lately.
   a didn't   b hasn't   c haven't   d doesn't

17. Ahmed can't see very well because he ……………………..his glasses.

a has lost b had lost c loses d lost

18. Aya has never ……………………..to wear glasses.

a needing b needs c needed d need

19. He ……………………..to Cairo. He came back.

a goes b has gone c has been d was going

20. He ……………………..to London. He's studying physics there.

a has gone b has been c has done d has worked

21. He has lived in Alexandria ……………………..1996.

a since b for c when d ago

22. He has worked in this hospital ……………………..more than twenty years.

a in b since c for d at

23. He is the tallest man I ……………………..ever seen.

a am b was c had d have

24. I ……………………..finished my homework, so we can go to the park.

a just have b just has c have just d has just

25. I don't think the food ……………………..cooked yet.

a has been b had been c was d will be

26. I haven't met Roquia ……………………..the last week.

a ago b since c for d yet

27. I haven't been to work ……………………..the last two weeks.

a since b when c ago d for

28. I haven't seen her since we ……………………..school.

a leave b left c leaving d have left

29. Zeina ……………………..in Alexandria since 2015.

a lives b lived c is living d has lived

30. We ……………………..any news about our friends lately.

a didn't receive b haven't received c hadn't received d received

31. We've been learning English ……………………..ten years now.

a for b ago c since d after

32. Ahmed ,you ……………………..much over the years.

a have changed b had changed c has changed d is changing

33. This is the tallest girl I've ……………………..seen.

a never b over c ever d since

34. It hasn't rained in this country ……………………..……five months.

a ago b since c for d yet

35. I've ……………………..……met an intelligent boy like Mahmoud.

a ever b already c just d never

36. Yara is crying because she ……………………..……a sad film.

a had watched b has watched c was watching d watched

37. Omer has ……………………..……to Paris. He is now in Cairo.

a go b went c gone d been

38. I ……………………..……him since I met him and I still know him.

a have known b have been knowing c knew d had known

39. Mr Mohamed hasn't visited my family ……………………..……I was 12 years old.

a since b for c ago d just

40. My brother ……………………..……a camera since he was a boy.

a has b had c having d has had

41. Radwa ……………………..……tennis every week since she was five years old.

a has played b was playing c plays d is playing

42. I last saw Rana yesterday. I ……………………..……her since 2013.

a didn't see b hadn't seen c haven't seen d don't see

43. The last time he visited London was ……………………..……2015.

a since b in c by d at

44. He couldn't answer the phone since he ……………………..…….

a was sleeping b have slept c has slept d slept

45. He ……………………..……the car, so you can use it now.

a had fixed b fixed c was fixing d has fixed

46. It……………………..……a long time since I last met her.

a had b has c have d is

47. She has lived in London ……………………..……three years.

a since b ago c for d during

48. The little boy is crying because he ……………………..……over.

a has fallen b fell c had fallen d was falling

49. She is starving……………………..……he has eaten nothing for three days.

a for b before c so d since

Revision tests (1 & 2 & 3)

Test (1)

1) Choose the two correct answers from a, b, c , d or e:

1) My father bought a/an ……………………..………villa; the nearest house is 2 kilometres away.
   a insulated b isolated c close d detached e remote
2) She is the most beautiful girl I have ever met. The synonyms of "beautiful" are ………..
   a pretty b energetic c cute d dull e quiet

Choose the correct answers from a, b, c or d or :

3) The scientist was asked to do……..……..in the field of medicine to find new treatment.
   a search b research c solution d check
4) My wife was over the moon. This means she was very ……………………..……...
   a depressed b shocked c disappointed d happy
5) Although the athlete is getting……..……..,he doesn't need to go on a diet to lose weight.
   a slim b thin c skinny d plump
6) You can't expect to ………..so much money from painting. You should find another job.
   a win b gain c earn d beat
7) You should have your teeth ……………………..………regularly to make sure they are good.
   a clicked b blinked c checked d cracked
8) The price of the journey ……………………..………£100 worth of visiting the museum.
   a contains b concludes c encloses d includes
9) My brother has a strong ……………………..………to help and care for old people.
   a acquire b inquire c admire d desire
10) The police found an important …..………..to the woman's death in an area near her home.
   a secret b crew c clue d glue
11) My friend Mustafa ……………………..………in Aswan since the age of 10.
   a lived b has lived c was living d live
12) ……………………..………digging in his field, the farmer found an old statue made of gold.
   a While b Having c During d As soon as
13) Soha started school two weeks ……………………..………..
   a for b ago c since d lately
14) It ……………………..………that the education system will be developed the next few years.
   a thinks b is thinking c is thought d thought
15) I used to play with my friends in the street when I was young, but now I …………………..
   a don't b haven't c didn't d wasn't
16) When he was young, he ……………………..………to hospital as a result of an accident.
   a sent b has sent c is sent d was sent

2) Fill in the space:

The Japanese have looked at sports as good for both the mind and the body. And in recent years there has (1)..........................an increased interest in physical fitness. In addition, facilities for most sports, such as golf and tennis (2)..........................extremely limited and often very expensive. But running can (4)..........................done almost anywhere and you do not have (5)..........................spend a lot of money to do it.

1)	a been	b be	c gone	d to be
2)	a is	b are	c be	d are to be
3)	a to be	b be	c being	d have
4)	a been	b for	c to	d not

3) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Carrying a backpack can be hazardous to your health. Just ask Jordan Morgan, "One time I fell off my bike and bruised my leg because my backpack was too heavy," says Jordan. He weighs 100 pounds. His backpack, loaded with four books, a calculator, a binder, paper, glue, and gym clothes, can weigh 20 pounds! "Sometimes I have to stop and rest because it's too heavy."

Jordan isn't the only one who needs to lighten his load. In October 1999, the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons reported that thousands of kids have back, neck, and shoulder pain caused by their heavy backpacks. They surveyed more than 100 physicians and more than half said they have treated kids for pain and muscle fatigue caused by backpacks.

Half the doctors in the survey said a backpack can do some damage if it weighs 20 pounds or more. A study showed that, on average, kids carry a backpack that weighs 10 percent of what they weigh.

How should you carry a heavy load? Use both shoulder straps, place the heaviest items closest to your back, and bend both knees when lifting. If you have lots to carry, try a backpack with hip straps or wheels. Jordan Morgan is packing lighter now and feeling better. Says Jordan, "I don't fall anymore or hurt myself."

❒ Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1) How much heavier than average is Jordan's backpack?
a 10 pounds. b More than 20 pounds c 100 pounds. d 20 pounds.

2) The American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons chose to study this medical problem.............
a to save the insurance companies money
b as more children were going to the doctor with back and neck pain, and they wanted to know the cause
c As the Consumer Product Safety Commission wants to redesign backpacks
d because schools wanted to ban backpacks as a health hazard

3) A safe weight for a backpack is ....
a more than 20 pounds
b 47 pounds for a student 10 years old or older
c 10% of your body weight
d unknown

4) To prevent back injury, you can ....
a weigh your backpack, calculate the maximum weight and carry only what you need
b switch the sides on which you carry your backpack
c never bring books home
d a and b

4) Choose the correct English Translation:

١- من الصعب زيارة الكثير من الأماكن فى مصر لأنها معزولة وبعيدة جداً لذا يجب توفير مواصلات آمنة للوصول إليها أو إنشاء فنادق بالقرب منها.

- A) It is difficult to visit many places in Egypt as they are isolating and very distant .Thus, we must provide safe means of transport to reach there or build nearby hotels.
- B) It is difficult to visit many places in Egypt as they are isolated and very distance .Thus, we must provide safe means of transport to reach there or build nearby hotels.
- C) It is difficult to visit many places in Egypt as they are isolated and very distant .Thus, we must improve safe means of transport to reach there or build nearby hotels.
- D) It is difficult to visit many places in Egypt as they are isolated and very distant .Thus, we must provide safe means of transport to reach there or build nearby hotels.

5) Choose the correct Arabic Translation:

1) No doubt that having a car has many advantages. But some people claim that there are more disadvantages of the car than its advantages.

- A) لاشك أن امتلاك سيارة له الكثير من المزايا . لكن يزعم بعض الناس عيوب السيارة اكثر من مزاياها .
- B) لاشك أن امتلاك سيارة له الكثير من العيوب . لكن يزعم بعض الناس عيوب السيارة اكثر من مزاياها .
- C) لاشك أن امتلاك سيارة له الكثير من المزايا . لكن يؤكد بعض الناس عيوب السيارة اكثر من مزاياها .
- D) لاشك أن امتلاك سيارة ليس له الكثير من المزايا . لكن يزعم بعض الناس عيوب السيارة اكثر من مزاياها .

6) Writing :

1) Adverbs describe ……………………………

a) names b) nouns c) prepositions d) verbs

2) "She burst out in tears." "out" is a/an ……………………………

a) adverb b) preposition c) adjective d) pronoun

3) "He is a soldier." "A" is a/an ……………………………

a) article b) conjunction c) noun d) preposition

4) Which sentence is correct?

a) What an interesting book! b) What an interesting book,
c) What interesting book: d) What an interesting book;

Test (2)

1) Choose the two correct answers from a, b, c , d or e:

1. Many students take part in the race every year. The antonyms of "take part" are.........
   a avoid b hinder c abandon d defeat e participate
2. They discuss a long term plan . the synonyms of "long term" are..........................
   a continuing b temporary c lasting d passing e short-lived

Choose the correct answers from a, b, c or d or :

3. You should ....the amount of fat in your diet to avoid obesity.
   a reduce b produce c introduce d induce
4. My friend suffers from a ....disease which needs time to be treated.
   a long-tram b long-headed c long-sighted d long-term
5. We decided to ....money to the cancer hospital in upper Egypt.
   a donate b steal c support d call
6. The aim of the youth ....program is to promote the skills of traditional furniture design.
   a cultivation b isolation c association d deviation
7. There are some ....words in this passage. I can't understand them.
   a exact b exile c exit d exotic
8. After he had seen his ex-manager, his face looked .... He always hates meeting him.
   a flourished b happy c distinguished d pale
9. Radars ....the aircraft in flight to note their movement or course.
   a tricked b tracked c tackled d lacked
10. An old lady cried for help saying that her car had been ....in the snow.
    a drunk b stung c stuck d plugged
11. I have been playing tennis ....a long time now.
    a since b for c from d ago
12. Can you tell me when you last ....on a picnic with your family?
    a went b have gone c was going d will go
13. It ....rain in Egypt during summer. It is usually hot and sunny.
    a is often b never c doesn't often d won't often
14. What ....yesterday morning when I phoned you?
    a have you done b were you doing c are you doing d did you do
15. My kids are really pleased as this is the first time they ....the Pyramids.
    a was visiting b have never visited c have ever visited d visited
16. Since this morning, I ....three cups of coffee.
    a have drunk b have been drinking c drank d drink

2) Fill in the space:

My name is Amira. I (1)......................... in a big town and I love it. Of course, there are lots of cars and buses, bikes and motorbikes, people trying to cross the streets. Traffic jams are normal and the air (2)......................... polluted. But there are (3)......................... advantages .There are more workplaces in the city, better schools and hundreds of cinemas and theatres. Of course there are also lots of youth clubs and parks (4)......................... children and adults can enjoy themselves.

	a	b	c	d
1)	lived	live	based	a & b
2)	was	be	is	are
3)	much	lots of	a lot	little
4)	which	when	where	what

3) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

The real-life story of Cleopatra, a beautiful 17-year-old girl when she became the powerful ruler of ancient Egypt, has fascinated people for thousands of years. Parts of her ancient royal court have been found near Alexandria, Egypt. All of these ruins are underwater. Ancient Egyptian writings and drawings show that Cleopatra owned a royal palace on an island named Antirhodos. The island was near Alexandria, the capital city of Egypt during Cleopatra's reign in the first century B.C.

Although the city of Alexandria still exists today, floods and earthquakes buried Antirhodos under water more than 1,600 years ago. In 1996, undersea explorer Franck Goddio found it beneath just 18 feet of water, off the shore of Alexandria. He found statues, columns, pavement, and pottery buried in layers of mud. These were the ruins of Cleopatra's palace. Cleopatra and her brother Ptolemy began to rule Egypt together in 51 B.C. In keeping with royal custom, the brother and sister were married! But Ptolemy did not want to share the throne and he forced Cleopatra out of the palace. The quick-witted young woman saw her chance to regain power when Rome's main leader, Julius Caesar, travelled to Egypt. In order to meet with him, Cleopatra is said to have sneaked into the palace rolled up in a carpet! Caesar soon fell in love with Cleopatra. He helped her push Ptolemy aside and take control of Egypt.

After Caesar was murdered by his enemies, a new Roman leader, Mark Antony, met Cleopatra. Just like Caesar before him, Antony fell in love with her. He moved into Cleopatra's palace at Antirhodos. Soon people back in Rome feared that Antony was more interested in Egypt than in his own empire. They turned against him and Egypt and sent a huge army by sea, which eventually defeated Egypt. In despair, Cleopatra and Antony took their own lives. Ancient Egypt's last queen died at the age of 39.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. If Antirhodos disappeared over 1,600 years ago, how did Goddio know it existed?
   a) Old drawings and writings showed the location.
   b) He only knew after he found it.
   c) Folktales mentioned it.
   d) Ancestors of Cleopatra told him.
2. Who helped Cleopatra regain power after Ptolemy forced her off her throne?
   a) Mark Antony. b) The ruler of Rome. c) Julius Caesar. d) b and c.
3. What is the best substitute for the word "reign"?
   a) A royal rule. b) A fall from power. c) A life. d) An area.

4. The writer says, “Cleopatra is said to have sneaked into Caesar’s palace.” What do those words mean?
   a People talked about it for a long time.
   b The story is definitely not true.
   c The story may not be true.
   d Cleopatra told everyone her plan.

4) Choose the correct English Translation:

١- لقد تطورت عمليات زراعة الأعضاء تطورًا كبيرًا بفضل جهود الكثير من الجراحين البارزين.

A Organs transplant operations has developed a lot thanks to many distinguished surgeons' efforts.
B Organs transplant processes have developed a lot thanks to many distinguished surgeons' efforts.
C Organs transplant operations have developed a lot thanks to many distinguishing surgeons' efforts.
D Organs transplant operations have developed a lot thanks to many distinguished surgeons' efforts.

5) Choose the correct Arabic Translation:

1) Donating blood can help many people who are in need and at the same time have some health benefits for the donors themselves.

A يساعد المتبرع بالدم كثير من الناس الذين هم في حاجة اليه وفي نفس الوقت له فوائد صحية للمتبرع عين انفسهم.
B يساعد التبرع بالدم كثير من الناس الذين هم ليسوا في حاجة اليه وفي نفس الوقت له فوائد صحية للمتبرع عين انفسهم.
C يساعد التبرع بالدم كثير من الناس الذين هم في حاجة اليه وفي نفس الوقت له فوائد مالية للمتبرع عين انفسهم.
D يساعد التبرع بالدم كثير من الناس الذين هم في حاجة اليه وفي نفس الوقت له فوائد صحية للمتبرع عين انفسهم.

6) Writing :

1. Which sentence is correct?
   a Close the window please.
   b Close the window, please.
   c Close the window. Please,
   d Close the window. Please.
2. Apostrophes indicate ……………………………
   a omission
   b deduction
   c possession
   d contraction
3. I bought a pen ……………………………a pencil and a rubber.
   a :
   b ;
   c !
   d ,
4. Punctuation symbols are used in ……………………………language.
   a sign
   b written
   c oral
   d mute

Test (3)

1) Choose the two correct answers from a, b, c , d or e:

1. She has been miserable for many years. The synonyms of the word "miserable"are……
   a depressed b sad c lively d trustful e fatigued
2. My wife arranged the flowers in a vase . The antonyms of the word "arrange" are ……
   a disorder b adore c detest d loathe e disarrange

Choose the correct answers from a, b, c or d or :

3. We all ……………………..……..Mr Ahmed because he is calm and efficient.
   a hate b respect c discourage d avoid
4. Good teachers always……………..……..children to read and write for pleasure and culture.
   a inject b insert c inspect d inspire
5. I have got ……………………..……..of things to do this week.
   a load b aloud c loads d loud
6. Ali is……………………..……..because his money was stolen at the time of his wife's death.
   a happy b healthy c miserable d glad
7. ……………………..……..is for people who want a holiday which respects the environment.
   a Ecotourism b Economy c Ecology d Echo
8. The nurse will take your blood ……………………..……..in seconds.
   a pleasure b transfusion c transplant d pressure
9. I ……………………..……..the train and had to wait for the next one.
   a chased b lost c caught d missed
10. My father is acting as a ……………………..……..of our big family.
    a guardian b guarder c spy d gardener
11. Would you like to help us? We ……………………..……..research on pollution.
    a do b are doing c were doing d have done
12. While I was doing my homework, my father ……………………..……..to my mother.
    a talked b is talking c was talking d has talked
13. My clever students……………………..…..nice presents for their amazing results every month.
    a gave b were given c have given d are giving
14. A lot of people……………………..vegetables in their own gardens to save some money.
    a are grown b grow c growing d has grown
15. My daughter Sarah……………………..……..to the club every day when she was on holiday.
    a goes b go c was gone d went
16. It is time we ……………………..……..our new friends at school.
    a meet b met c were meeting d have met

2) Fill in the space:

Amal has worked in nursing for many years. She (1)......................... in charge of four other nurses and she is respected (2)......................... each member of the staff at the hospital. It is difficult and sometimes very stressful work. She is responsible for the health of a (3)......................... of people. However she always feels happy when people recover and finally go home again. I remember while she (4)......................... staying up late, she fell to the ground and was in bed for two days because of hard work.

1)	a be	b is	c been	d took
2)	a for	b for	c at	d by
3)	a many	b few	c a lot	d lot
4)	a has been	b had been	c was	d is

3) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

They are older than the dinosaurs, older than nearly everything else on Earth. They have been used to cut glass, cure snakebites, and charm kings and queens. Famed for their flashing beauty, diamonds are the hardest substances on Earth and among the most useful. "Diamonds help us understand the history of the earth," says geologist George Harlow.

Today, diamonds are mined on every continent except Europe and Antarctica. South Africa once shone as the diamond capital of the world. Now Australia is the king of diamonds, producing 39% of the gems found each year. Thanks to new methods of finding gems, mines were opened just a few years ago in Canada and Colorado.

Digging for diamonds is an expensive and exhausting operation. Miners may dig through about 250 tons of rock to find just one stone. The 80% of diamonds found each year that are too flawed, oddly shaped, or too small for jewels are still valuable. These stones, called industrial diamonds, are used to create thousands of products, from protective eyeglasses to computer chips. Every day, workers cut, grind, scrape, or shape runways, building materials, and streets using diamonds' hard edges. Dentists drill through tooth enamel quickly with diamond-tipped tools, and doctors perform surgery with diamond-edged scalpels.

Most businesses no longer buy costly natural diamonds. They have switched to synthetic, or manmade, diamonds. In 1955, researchers at General Electric figured out how to imitate the conditions of heat and pressure that turn carbon into diamond. The discovery made diamonds cheaper and easier to shape for all kinds of purposes.

❒ Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Which continent presently mines more diamonds than any other?
   a Europe. b Africa. c North America. d Australia.
2. The hard edge of a diamond ....
   a can cut glass
   b makes mining dangerous
   c) cannot be recreated
   c caused the crystals to move up to the earth's surface
3. Today diamond miners can find diamonds in ....
   a Canada b South Africa c all of the previous d Australia
4. All natural diamonds ....
   a were formed 50 million years ago
   b have been pushed up from the mantle by volcano-like eruptions
   c are formed from carbon
   d b and c

4) Choose the correct English Translation:

١ - ان جائحة كورونا قد اضرت كثيرا باقتصاديات الدول الغنية والفقيرة وادت الى حالات وفيات كثيرة.

A. The pandemic of Corona has made much harm to the economies of the rich and the poor states, and has led to many deaths.
B. The epidemic of Corona has done much harm to the economies of the rich and the poor states, and has led to many deaths.
C. The pandemic of Corona has done much harm to the economics of the rich and the poor states, and has led to many deaths.
D. The pandemic of Corona has done much harm to the economies of the rich and the poor states, and has led to many deaths.

5) Choose the correct Arabic Translation:

1) Without water, life on Earth would be impossible. Luckily, Egypt is blessed with the River Nile which provides the water we need.

A. بدون الماء تكون الحياة على الارض مستحيلة . لحسن الحظ وهبت مصر نهر النيل الذي يوفر الماء الذي نحتاجه .
B. بدون الماء تكون الحياة على الارض ممكنه . لحسن الحظ وهبت مصر نهر النيل الذي يوفر الماء الذي نحتاجه .
C. بدون الماء تكون الحياة على الارض مستحيلة . لحسن الحظ وهبت مصر نهر النيل الذي لا يوفر الماء الذي نحتاجه .
D. بدون الماء لا تكون الحياة على الارض مستحيلة . لحسن الحظ وهبت مصر نهر النيل الذي يوفر الماء الذي نحتاجه .

6) Writing :

1. ……………………..……expresses strong feelings and emotions.

a A quotation mark   b An exclamation mark   d A question mark   d A period

2. Choose the statement with the correct punctuation .

a My friend , who lives in Cairo , is a engineer.
b My friend who lives in Cairo, is an engineer.
c My friend, who lives in Cairo, is an engineer.
d My friend who lives in Cairo is an engineer

3. Mr. Mohammed lives in Asyut ……………………..……..his family live in Cairo.

a ,   b " "   c ;   d .

4. The paragraph consists of ……………………..……..

a topic sentence , supporting sentences , thesis.
b hook , background sentences , conclusion .
c topic sentence , supporting sentences , closing sentence
d topic , background sentences , closing sentence.

Test (4)

1) Choose the two correct answers from a, b, c , d or e:

1. Shawky Ghareeb ……………………..the players for winning the African Championship.
   a blamed b praised c discouraged d punished e thanked
2. …………………….. work is a job that people do for no money but in favour of the poor and disabled.
   a Volunteer b Volcanic c Voluntary d Venture e Charitable

Choose the correct answers from a, b, c or d or :

3. My friends gave me the ……………………..“Maradona” as I’m good at football.
   a nickname b surname c first name d last name
4. After winning the cup, we can ……………………..a lot of photos together.
   a do b make c decide d take
5. Ali gained international ……………………..by encouraging world peace.
   a market b community c prestige d crisis
6. Criminals are punished for ……………………..the law.
   a following b giving c making d breaking
7. Everyone should be a ……………………..model for his/her sons and daughters.
   a rule b role c ruler d reel
8. Some athletes take drugs to ……………………..their performance.
   a make b encourage c improve d inspire
9. Our goal is to have ……………………..economic growth.
   a temporary b deformed c deadline d sustainable
10. My wife ……………………..that work wasn’t as easy as she thought.
    a explored b devised c discovered d invented
11. Just as she ……………………..the film, there was a power cut.
    a watches b had watched c was watching d watched
12. My colleagues and I usually ……………………..breakfast together.
    a has b have c are having d have had
13. I don’t have to buy a new shirt as my father has ……………………..bought me one.
    a never b ever c yet d already
14. As I was getting into my car, I ……………………..my wallet.
    a was dropping b have dropped c had dropped d dropped
15. He ……………………..to Tanta. He is no longer there.
    a has been b has gone c will be d was being
16. ……………………..staying in Alexandria, he visited many wonderful places there.
    a During b As soon as c Having d While

2) Fill in the space:

I want to tell you what happened. We (1).........................having lunch yesterday afternoon and suddenly we (2).........................a loud knock on the door. My sister hurried to open the door and found our neighbour whose flat (3).........................broken into while he was visiting his mother. He thought we saw the thief. We (4).........................him to tell the police at the moment.

1)	a are	b had been	c were	d have been
2)	a listened	b were listening	c were hearing	d heard
3)	a had been	b was being	c was	d has been
4)	a warned	b advised	c advise	d warn

3) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Many experts believe there are too many people in the world. Unless there are big changes in the way people think about the number of children they should have, the world's population will double in 25 years. There will be more than 20 cities with population greater than 20 million. Now there is only one.

Some people who do not understand what "overpopulation" means point to countries such as Australia and say, "There is plenty of room there." Although most of Australia is unpopulated, and much of it is thinly populated, there are reasons for this. Firstly, much of the land is desert and waterless, and secondly, even the land that is not desert, is not suitable for anything, not even growing grass. Another major problem we shall have to face as the world's population grows is a shortage of energy. We are using up coal and oil and when they have been used up; we shall have to find something to take their place. It is true that we can make electricity from the heat of the sun and moving water, but we do not yet have the technology to do this in a big way. Perhaps, the biggest problem we shall have when the world's population doubles will be pollution. The air we breathe is already badly polluted.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. It is expected that the world's population will ……………………..in 25 years.
   a lessen   b decline   c increase   d decrease
2. Australia is relatively a/an ……………………..continent.
   a unpopulated   b populated   c populous   d peopled
3. The underlined word "waterless" means ……………………..
   a wet   b damp   c fertile   d dry
4. In order to prevent the world's population from being doubled, there must be a change in ……………………..
   a the methods of agriculture
   b sources of energy
   c the way people think about the number of children they should have
   d the education of the great numbers of children

4) Choose the correct English Translation:

١- من الممكن أن يكون وقت الفراغ مفيدًا إذا تم استغلاله فى تطوير الشخصية من الناحية العقلية والبدنية.

A) It is possible that free time is useful if it is used to develop the character mentally and physically.

B) It is possible that free time is useful if it is used to develop the character mindfully and physically.

C) It is impossible that free time is useful if it is used to develop the character mentally and physically.

D) It is possible that free time is useless if it is used to develop the character mentally and physically.

5) Choose the correct Arabic Translation:

1) Parents should bring up their children to take responsibility for their life, make their own decisions and respect others. They should also show confidence in their children.

A) يجب على الوالدين ان يربوا اطفالهم على تحمل مسئولية حياتهم واتخاذ القرارات الخاصة بهم واحترام الاخرين. وينبغى عليهم ايضا اظهارالثقة في اطفالهم .

B) يجب على الوالدين ألا يربوا اطفالهم على تحمل مسئولية حياتهم واتخاذ القرارات الخاصة بهم واحترام الاخرين. وينبغى عليهم ايضا اظهارالثقة في اطفالهم .

C) يجب على الوالدين ان يربوا اطفالهم على تحمل مسئولية حياتهم واتخاذ القرارات الخاصة بهم و عدم احترام الاخرين. وينبغى عليهم ايضا اظهارالثقة في اطفالهم .

D) يجب على الوالدين ان يربوا اطفالهم على تحمل مسئولية حياتهم واتخاذ القرارات الخاصة بهم واحترام الاخرين. وينبغى عليهم ايضا عدم اظهارالثقة في اطفالهم .

6) Writing :

1. Which sentence is correct?

a he is egptian , isn't he ? b he is Egyptian , isn't he?
c He is Egyptian, isn't he? d He is Egyptian isn't he ?

2. What are you going to do ..

a ? b : c ; d !

3. ………………..………comes after '@' in the email address.

a username b password c domain name d address

4. Which of these paragraphs tells a story?

a Narrative paragraph b descriptive paragraph
c Reflective paragraph d Argumentative paragraph

Test (5)

1) Choose the two correct answers from a, b, c , d or e:

1. I am too tired to do anything. The synonyms of "tired" are ……………………..……..
   a weary b fresh c contaminated d exhausted e lively
2. Because of lack of rain, the ground was too hard to plough. The antonyms of " hard" are……………………..……..
   a soft b delicate c rocklike d blank e pure

Choose the correct answers from a, b, c or d or :

3. The police ……………………..……..the criminal along the river bank until they caught him.
   a rushed b trekked c arrested d chased
4. All my brother needs is a/an ……………………..……..to show his talent of playing football.
   a application b opportunity c admittance d certificate
5. The problem was ……………………..……..only after the teacher had advised him.
   a dissolved b solvated ` c solved d insulted
6. In Egypt, most trading activities are based ……………………..……..Cairo.
   a in b on c for d by
7. This style of architecture is ……………………..…….. It is the only one of its kind.
   a strange b familiar c common d unique
8. Our team was ……………………..……..to score a goal in the last minute.
   a cultured b unusual c grown-up d lucky
9. Most medical ……………..believe that herbs can be used for treating a lot of diseases.
   a experts b exporters c extremists d exploiters
10. The internet sometimes has a very bad ……………………..……..on our children.
   a affect b effective c impact d affection
11. Our final exams ……………………..……..on the first of May.
   a starts b have been started c would start d start
12. We are worried as our work ……………………..……..yet.
   a hasn't done b hasn't been done c wasn't doing d didn't do
13. At the age of 25, I ……………………..……..to do my postgraduate studies.
   a began b have begun c was beginning d begin
14. Mona ……………………..……..early. It was her habit before having her new baby.
   a used to slept b is used to sleeping c used to sleep d usually sleeps
15. Have you ……………………..……..visited Australia?
   a never b usually c yet d ever
16. When we arrived at their new house, they ……………………..……..the garden, so we began to help them.
   a are watering b were watering c have watered d watered

2) Fill in the space:

Two weeks ago, my colleagues and I (1)..........................on a trip to the great city of Cairo. We intended to have fun and useful information about our culture and history. We visited the (2)..........................wonderful and historic places such as the Pyramids, the Citadel and the Egyptian Museum. We learned about our history from many different people who we (3)..........................there. We really enjoyed our time and felt so happy (4).......................... the end of the trip.

	a	b	c	d
1)	had been	have been	are	were
2)	more	the most	much	most
3)	met	have met	had met	meet
4)	in	at	on	for

3) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

One evening Jim and Mary Brue were in their London flat. They had just finished dinner and Mary was reading the evening newspaper, while Jim was doing the washing up. Mary noticed an advertisement for a new supermarket. "What did you say?" asked Jim. "I think I'll go shopping there. I should save about a pound," Mary answered. Jim liked Mary's idea. He favoured anything that might solve their financial problems. The rent of their flat was very high, and they had not been able to find a cheaper one. Jim hoped that Mary had at last found the answer to their financial problems. The next morning Jim went to the local hospital where he had an interview for a post. When he returned home, Mary was back from her shopping trip. "Did you get the job?" Mary asked.

"Yes" Jim replied. "I'll be starting on the first of next month." Jim was entirely happy with his new post. The salary was a bit higher but he was going to do a lot of night duty. "Was your shopping trip successful?" he asked. "Oh, yes." Mary said. "Prices at the supermarket are much lower than at the local shops." Jim noticed two large shopping bags full of groceries on the table. "How did you manage to carry all that on the bus?" he asked. "Oh, I didn't have to," Mary replied. "I took a taxi. And I had saved so much on the groceries, I bought a new hat. Isn't it lovely?" Jim laughed. "It's very nice," he said quietly.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Mary decided to shop at the supermarket because ....
   - a) she wanted to buy a new hat
   - b) she wanted to take a taxi
   - c) she wanted to save some money
   - d) her husband was having a new job there
2. The next morning Jim went to the local hospital to ....
   - a) meet Mary
   - b) get an appointment
   - c) work there
   - d) be interviewed
3. Mary bought the new hat because ....
   - a) Jim liked it
   - b) she was badly in need of one
   - c) she saved some money on the groceries
   - d) she wanted to save some money
4. If Jim had been in Mary's place, he would have ....
   - a) returned home by taxi
   - b) bought a few more things
   - c) brought back some more money
   - d) bought many more things

4) Choose the correct English Translation:

١- إن العمل الخيرى هو الأمل الوحيد فى تحسن معيشة الكثير من الفقراء والمشردين والمعاقين .

A) Charitable work is the only hope to improve the living of a lot of the poor, the homeless and the disabled.

B) Charitable work is the lonely hope to improve the living of a lot of the poor, the homeless and the disabled.

C) Charitable work is the only hope to improve the living of a lot of the poor, the homeless and the enabled.

D) Charitable work is the only hope to prove the living of a lot of the poor, the homeless and the disabled.

5) Choose the correct Arabic Translation:

1) Everything in our world can be useful or harmful according to the way we use them. So, the only way to make life better is to make ourselves better.

A) يمكن لكل شيء في عالمنا ان يكون مفيدا او ضارا طبقا للطريقة التى نستخدمه . لذلك فالطريقة الوحيدة لجعل حياتنا افضل هى ان نجعل انفسنا افضل .

B) يمكن لاي شيء في عالمنا ان يكون مفيدا او ضارا طبقا للطريقة التى نستخدمه . لذلك فالطريقة الوحيدة لجعل حياتنا افضل هى ان نجعل انفسنا افضل .

C) يمكن لكل شيء في عالمنا ان يكون مفيدا او ضارا طبقا للطريقة التى لا نستخدمه . لذلك فالطريقة الوحيدة لجعل حياتنا افضل هى ان نجعل انفسنا افضل .

D) يمكن لكل شيء في عالمنا ان يكون مفيدا او ضارا طبقا للطريقة التى نستخدمه . لذلك فالطريقة الوحيدة لجعل حياتنا افضل هى الا نجعل انفسنا افضل .

6) Writing :

1) When sentences are ordered in a logical manner in the paragraph , it is called ………….

a) coherence b) competition c) transition d) unity

2) A / an …………………..……..is a series of sentences about one main idea.

a) article b) sentence c) paragraph d) essay

3) All the following sentences can be ended with a period except ……………….……..

a) I would like to know what you need
b) What a wonderful story
c) I don't know why he is absent
d) She is a polite girl

4) All the following paragraphs must have a topic sentence except ……………….……..

a) narrative paragraph
b) expository paragraph
c) descriptive paragraph
d) argumentative paragraph

المراجعة النهائية
الصف الأول الثانوي
عام – أزهر
اهداء من أسرة كتاب,,,
المستر EL-Mister





UNIT 4 making new friends

KEY VOCABULARY

take .... for granted	يأخذ امر مسلم به	Advisable	مستحسن
to bully	يتنمر	Nurse (v.) (n)	يمرض – ممرضه
Policing	حفظ الامن بالشرطه	Police officer	ضابط شرطه
Phone-in	برنامج تلفزيونى به اتصالات تليفونيه	Police (v.) (n.)	يضبط الامن باستخدام الشرطه
noticeboard	لوحة اعلانات	Connect	يتصل ب
connection	اتصال	Notice	ملحوظه – يلاحظ
bullying	البلطجة	Cheat (v.) (n.)	يغش – انسان غشاش
bully / thug	بلطجى - متنمر	Nursing	تمريض
advice	نصيحة	Advise	ينصح

PREPOSITIONS & EXPRESSIONS

Respect for diversity	احترام التنوع	Check ...for	يفحص من اجل
Read aloud	يقرأ بصوت عالى	Address by	يخاطب
Point to / at / towards	يشير الى	Get to	يصل الى
On social media	على وسائل التواصل	On my own	بمفردي
I have taken to it	لقد اعتدت عليه	Personal affairs	شئون شخصية
have pros and cons	له مزايا وعيوب	find out about	يكتشف بخصوص
Have a class vote to	يجري اقتراع لـ	Different to \ from	مختلف عن
feel /be stressed about	يشعر بتوتر	Talk about	يتحدث عن
Easy for	سهل لـ	Borrow from	يستعير
Do (play) sports	يؤدي رياضة	Move to	ينتقل الى
Connect with	يتعلق ب	Focus on	يركز على
as far as I am concerned	على قدر اهتمامى	Go online	يدخل على النت
Angry with	غاضب مع	Nursing people	طاقم تمريض
A radio phone in	برنامج اذاعه	At break time	في وقت الراحه

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

Look up	يكشف في القاموس	Look forward to	يتطلع الى
Look like	يشبه	Look out=Watch out	احترس
Look at	ينظر الى	Look for = search for	يبحث عن
Look after = take care of	يعتنى ب		

SYNONYMS & ANTONYMS

WORD		SYNONYM	ANTONYM
Cheat (ed) (v)	يغش	deceive / trick/fraud	……………………….
Closing (n)	خاتمه	conclusion / end / ending	Beginning /start
Concerned (adj)	مهتم	interested / affected / connected	……………………….
Connection (n)	علاقه	link / relationship / relation .	……………………….
Cool (adj)		fashionable جذاب / الموضة	……………………….
Nurse (d) (v)	يرعى	care for / take care of / look after	……………………….
Police (d)(v)	يسيطر	control / keep in order / keep under control / regulate	……………………….
Agree	يوافق	Approve	Disagree/disapprove
Angry	غاضب	Heated/cross	Contented/satisfied
Busy	مشغول	Full/eventful	Free
Effect	تأثير	Influence /impact/outcome	Cause/reason
Exciting	مثير	Thrilling/moving	boring
Forget	ينسى	Disremember	Remember
Optional	اختياري	Non-compulsory	Compulsory
Personal	شخصى	Private /special/individual	Public /communal
Positive	ايجابى	Constructive	Negative /destructive
Right	صح /دقيق	Correct /true /accurate	Wrong
Save	ينقذ	Rescue /protect	endanger
Save	يوفر	Economize	Waste
Active		Energetic/dynamic/vigorous	Inactive /lazy

LANGUAGE NOTES

✦Experience خبرة experiment تجربة معملية experiences مواقف / تجارب (الأحداث مر بها الانسان حياته)

✦suggest / recommend+ V + ing / suggest / recommend that + فاعل should + مصدر

✦ vote for يصوت لصالح ✦ vote against يصوت ضد

Busy + verb+ing

Everyone\everybody\someone\somebody\no one\ nobody+ فعل مفرد

Second - minute - hour - day - week - month - year

A five-hour meeting   a three-day trip

▪ في حالة وجود كلمة **time** بعد الكلمات السابقة نستخدم ('s) في حالة المفرد و (s') في حالة الجمع :

in a week's time   in two years' time

EXERCISES BASED ON VOCABULARY

Choose the two correct answers

1. He hid behind the tree not to be seen. The antonyms of "hid" are ……………………..……..

a revealed b disappeared c concealed d resumed e uncovered

2. I don't like this nasty dog. The synonyms of "nasty" are ……………………..……..

a thrilling b exhausting c disgusting d agreeable e offensive

3. The host greeted us at the door; the antonyms of the word "host" are …………………....

a guest b presenter c visitor d owner e moderator

4. I have got some exciting news for you. The synonyms of "exciting" are ………………..

a thrilling b dull c facile d agreeable e inspiring

5. I don't know where to start. The antonyms of "start" are ……………………..……..

a finish b initiate c end d neglect e pursue

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

6. He just took it for ……………………..……..that he would pass the exam.

a graduated b graded c granted d marked

7. I'm thinking of studying abroad.' 'Really? ……………………..……..

a Cool b Call c Kill d Fool

8. A common interest in chess and politics brought them ……………………..……..

a apart b together c gather d whether

9. After she scored the winning goal, Jana's……………..……..carried her around the field.

a refrees b rivals c teammates d enemies

10. When you move to a new city, it can be hard to ……………………..……..friends.

a create b do c invent d make

11. There is a ……………………..……..between pollution and the death of trees.

a connection b collection c pronunciation d fiction

12. Click this button to ……………………..……..to the Internet.

a conceal b contact c connect d collect

13. Adel is really……………………..……..because of all the problems he's having at the moment.

a pressed b stressed c missed d enjoyable

14. After two years of intimate ……, they announced that they had decided to get married.

a friends b friend c friendship d friendly

15. Janet's been under a lot of ……………………..……..since her mother's illness.

a happiness b pleasure c joy d stress

16. His addiction has turned him into a ……………………..……..and a liar.

a ship b sheep c heat d cheat

17. Don't take it for ……………………..……..that other students will start a conversation.

a gifted b granted c qualified d stated

18. On applying for a job, You will need to give your address, and other ………..……..data.
a personality b personally c personal d persons
19. The coach of the team put the list of players up on the ……………………..……..
a beard b bread c noticeboard d counter
20. Jenny was so shy that she found it difficult to make ………………..……..at school.
a bullies b rivals c enemies d friends
21. We……….together researchers from three different universities to work on the project.
a bought b) brought c fought d taught
22. If you went to a new school, you must find ways to……………..……..with other people.
a connect b collect c neglect d respect
23. When I got to the airport, I found I had left my passport……………………..……..
a ahead b behind c ashore d alive
24. You can make new friends if you're nice to other people and start……..…….. with them
a presentation b preservation c conversations d conservation
25. The island was beautiful, but I felt …………………..……..there.
a only b loneliness c alone d lonely
26. Tom tried to make friends to overcome his ……………………..……..
a only b loneliness c alone d lonely
27. My father gave me some good …………………..……..to avoid smoking.
a devices b device c advise d advice
28. If you are suffering from …………………..…….., you may be more likely to become ill.
a stress b joy c press d pleasure
29. There's still time to a …………………..……..before the end of the programme.
a logging-in b coming in c entrance d phone-in
30. She has a …………………..……..habit of calling people late at night.
a good b nasty c nice d wonderful
31. Moving to a new house is a very …………………..……..experience.
a pressed b stressed c stress d stressful
32. The …………………..……..of the show is a famous actor, so all people watch it.
a guest b host c post d lost
33. It is not always easy to ………………..……..new friends when you move to a new school.
a do b invent c) make d bake
34. Many people feel …………………..……..when they start a new school.
a pressed b stressed c stress d stressful
35. You will know people better if you …………………..……..time with them at a club.
a mend b) send c spend d bend
36. It is also a good idea to …………………..……..a sport that you like.
a advise b have c make d do

37. You can go ……………………..……..to find out the scores of today's matches.
a guidelines b underline c online d offline
38. Your teachers can also give ……………………..……..to help you.
a devices b device c advise d advice
39. The river is ……………………..……..mainly by smaller species of fish.
a polluted b populated c prevented d graduated
40. It takes hours of ……………………..……..to learn to play the guitar.
a practise b practice c practical d practically
41. We must give students the opportunity to ……………………..……..their speaking skills.
a object b license c refuse d practise
42. We are going to see a movie tonight. Would you like to……………………..……..us?
a join b move c remove d prove
43. I've been living on my ……………………..……..for four years now.
a drown b dawn c own d owner
44. They have the same interests, They seem to get ……………………..……..with each other.
a alone b long c a long d along
45. As ……………………..……..as I'm concerned, that was the best film of the year.
a far b farther c high d long
46. He travelled abroad, leaving the children ……………………..……..with their mother.
a between b along c behind d ahead
47. Companies are increasingly making use of social……...in order to market their goods.
a medical b made c mad d media
48. I'll send you my email address once I go ……………………..……..
a offline b online c underline d abroad
49. My parents' divorce had a big ……………………..……..on me.
a affect b effect c effective d effectively
50. Neglecting my study was starting to have a ……………………..……..effect on my work.
a preventive b inventive c positive d negative
51. We brought ………researchers from three different universities to work on the project.
a out b on c together d up
52. Please don't bother me. I'm busy ……………………..……..my taxes.
a to doing b did c to do d doing
53. You've got to ……………………..……..your problems to be able to solve them.
a avoid b neglect c face d space
54. India has a ……………………..……..of more than one billion.
a population b pollution c solution d revolution
55. Do you know the correct ……………………..……..of these English words?
a production b introduction c pronunciation d invasion

Grammar in brief

Indefinite and definite articles أدوات المعرفة و النكرة

The indefinite articles (a / an) أدوات النكرة

تستخدم (a) قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يعد المبدوء بصوت ساكن.

- a boy - a girl - a woman - a hand - a lamp - a car - a farm - a university - a uniform.

تستخدم (an) - قبل الاسم المفرد الذي يعد المبدوء بصوت متحرك.

- an apple - an egg - an agent - an orange - an elephant. - an hour – an honest man.

لا تستخدم (a - an) قبل الأسماء المفردة التى لا تعد أو الأسماء الجمع.

- water - milk - oil - freedom – honesty - money - boys - cats

نستخدم (a / an) في الحالات التالية

☒ عندما نتحدث عن شيء لأول مرة

- A bird can work in a team.

☒ عندما نتحدث عن واحد من مجموعة (one of many)

- - He's a player in that football team.

☒ عند الحديث عن وظيفة شخص

- - She is a civil engineer.

☒ مع التعبيرات الدالة على العدد و الثمن و السرعة لتعطي معني في ال (per)

- three times a week / two pounds a kilo / sixty kilometres an hour
- A hospital - a uniform - a useful book - a university

هام للغاية

لاحظ أن (an - a) لا تستخدم قبل الأسماء الجمع و الأسماء إلي لا تعد و الأسماء المعنوية:

- Boys are stronger than girls. - Tables are made of wood. - She is full of hope.

The definite article أداة المعرفة

يمكن أن نستخدم (the) مع كل أنوع الأسماء : مفرد أو جمع ، تعد أو لا تعد.

نستخدم (the) في الحالات التالية

☒ عندما نتحدث عن شيء سبق الإشارة إليه

- I read a book. The book is really useful.
- A bird was put in a cage with some food. The bird could see the food but couldn't reach it.

☒ للإشارة إلى شيء هو الوحيد من نوعه

The sun - the moon - the world - the Earth - the sky

- Cairo is the capital of Egypt.

☒ قبل أسماء الدول التي تسبق ب(Republic / Kingdom / States, etc)

The Arab Republic of Egypt / The kingdom of Saudi Arabia / The United states of America, etc.)

- I live in Egypt / the Arab Republic of Egypt (Not: I live in the Egypt.)

☒ قبل الاسم الذي تتبعه جملة صفة

- The man who lost his money was very sad.

☒ قبل صفات التفضيل و الأرقام الترتيبية

- Sara is the most beautiful girls in the class.
- This is the first time we have ever watched this film.

☒ للإشارة إلى اختراع أو نوع من حيوان ما بشرط أن يكون مفردا

- The computer says the lion is a member of the cat family.

☒ أما إذا كان الاختراع أو نوع الحيوان جمع فلا يسبق ب(the)

- Elephants live more than lions.
- Computers store a lot of information.

☒ مع أسماء البحار و المحيطات و الأنهار و السلاسل الجبلية و مجموعات الجزر و البحيرات و الصحارى

المحيط الأطلنطي	➨ the Atlantic Ocean	المحيط الهادي	➨ the Pacific Ocean
نهر النيل	➨ the Nile	البحر المتوسط	➨ the Mediterranean Sea
جبال الألب	➨ the Alps	جبال الهمالايا	➨ the Himalayas
جزر البهاما	➨ the Bahamas	الصحراء الكبرى	➨ the Sahara
جبال الانديز	➨ the Andes	البحيرات العظمى	➨ the Great Lakes

☒ مع وسائل الترفيه(السينما و المسرح و الراديو و الانترنت)

- We went to the theatre last night.
- I found the information on the internet.

☒ عند استخدام كلمة (television) في سياق المشاهدة فلا تأخذ(the) -

- We often watch football matches on television.

☒ قبل بعض الصفات لتحويلها إلى أسماء جمع تدل علي كل من يحمل هذه الصفة

- the poor الفقراء the rich الأغنياء the young الصغار
- the old كبار السن the dead الموتى the living الأحياء

☒ - قبل صفات التفضيل و العبارات الدالة على المقارنة

- Ali is the tallest boy in class. Dalia is the most intelligent girl in class.

☒ - قبل أسماء الأدوات الموسيقية إذا جاءت مع أفعال مثل play / practice / listen to / learn / teach

- the piano البيانو - the guitar الجيتار - the lute العود - the violin الكمان

☒ أما عند الحديث عنها علي أنها آلات أو أجهزة فلا تأخذ(the) -

- I want to buy a piano.–She found an old guitar in her grandfather's house.

☒ عندما يكون الاسم الذي تستخدم قبله واضحا للقارئ أو السامع- :

- Your mum comes to your bedroom and tells you:
- Make the bed and open the window.

(You know which bed and window your mum is talking about)

No Article نستخدم لا أداة

مع الأسماء الجمع عندما نعبر عن أفكار عامة مثل الناس و الطعام والوظائف والنباتات.

- Women usually live longer than men.
- Beans are good for you.
- Scientists have to study hard.
- Trees don't grow without water.

ولكن عندما نحدد أي ناس أو أشياء فإننا تستخدم'the'

- The people in my street are friendly.

- مع الأسماء التي لا تعد عندما تستخدم بمعنى عام مثل الطعام و الشراب و المواد الخام

- Meat-water – oil - If you're thirsty, drink water.

- مع أسماء القارات و المدن الكبيرة و الصغيرة و معظم الدول و أسماء الأعلام و أسماء البحيرات المفردة و الجبال المفردة مثل

- Africa – India – London - Lake Naser – Everest - Luxor / London / Egypt / Turkey

- مع الأنشطة و الألعاب الرياضية

- Running is good exercise. - Football is a popular sport.

- مع الأسماء المجردة أي المعنوية(عندما تستخدم بمعنى عام)

Democracy الديمقراطية - beauty الجمال love - truth الحقيقة - happiness السعادة - sadness الحزن

- We had fun on holiday. - Work can be tiring.

- مع المواد الدراسية و اللغات

- My father can speak French as well as Arabic. - I love history.

- قبل أسماء الوجبات breakfast – lunch – dinner – supper

- I usually have breakfast at 7 o'clock?

يمكن أن نستخدم (the) مع أسماء الوجبات في حالة التحديد (التخصيص)

- Will you go to the dinner we are having at the restaurant tomorrow?

- لا تستخدم (the) قبل أسماء المواد (الخامات):

- wood / wool / metal / milk / iron / plastic / meat......etc.

- لا نستخدم (the) قبل فصول السنة و أسماء الشهور و أيام الأسبوع:

- Monday / Friday / January / April/ summer........etc.

EXERCISES BASED ON GRAMMAR

Choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

1. My father is ……………………..……..doctor.
   a The b no article c a d an
2. In fact, he's one of ……………………..……..best doctors in our town.
   a The b no article c a d an
3. ……………………..……..town which I was born in is Asyut..
   a The b no article c a d an
4. You shouldn't look at ……………………..……..sun. It can damage your eyes.
   a The b no article c a d an
5. Yesterday I found ……………………..……..mobile phone in the road.
   a The b no article c a d an
6. ……………………..……..Nile is the longest river in the world.
   a The b no article c a d an
7. We live in ……………………..……..old house near to the sea Nile.
   a The b no article c a d an
8. When I leave school, I want to be ……………………..……..tourist guide.
   a The b no article c a d an
9. ……………………..……..mobile phone was invented in 1973.
   a The b no article c a d an
10. Who is ……………………..……..headmaster of this school, please?
    a The b no article c a d an
11. We are spending our holiday in ……………………..……..United Kingdom this summer.
    a The b no article c a d an
12. We are spending our holiday in ……………………..……..Britain this summer.
    a The b no article c a d an
13. My father plays ……………………..……..tennis every Sunday morning.
    a The b no article c a d an
14. Few people have been to ……………………..……..Himalayas.
    a The b no article c a d an
15. Visitor: Where's the office, please? Girl: It's on ……………………..……..fifth floor.
    a The b no article c a d an
16. Will you pick up ……………………..……..book on floor?
    a The b no article c a d an

17. My brother is ………………………fastest swimmer in our school.
a The b no article c a d an

18. On our trip to Spain, we crossed ………………………Atlantic Ocean.
a The b no article c a d an

19. When I was at school, I loved ………………………Mathematics.
a The b no article c a d an

20. ………………………apples are good for you.
a The b no article c a d an

21. Look at ………………………apples on that tree.
a The b no article c a d an

22. We had dinner at ………………………most expensive restaurant in town.
a The b no article c a d an

23. This ring is made of ………………………gold.
a The b no article c a d an

24. My father works for ………………………international company.
a The b no article c a d an

25. Mr Ali is ………………………accountant in a big company.
a The b no article c a d an

26. ………………………wood is used for making furniture.
a The b no article c a d an

27. Eman gave me a book and a novel, but I only read ………………………novel.
a The b no article c a d an

28. Hadeer likes playing ………………………guitar.
a The b no article c a d an

29. Nada's hobby is playing ………………………basketball.
a The b no article c a d an

30. This man works for eight hours ………………………day.
a The b no article c a d an

31. We've got ………………………furniture, but we still need a table.
a any b some c a d The

32. Can I have ………………………more juice, please?
a any b some c a d The

33. I don't need ………………………money because I'm going to bring my lunch to school.
a any b some c a d The

34. He doesn't have any pens, but he has ....pencil.
a any b some c a d The

35. Our teacher didn't give us ....homework yesterday.
a any b some c a d The

36. A: Would you lend me ....money, please? B: Sorry, I don't have any .
a any b some c a d The

37. My brother wants to buy ....new shoes.
a any b some c a d The

38. Excuse me, I need ....information about the flight to Boston.
a any b some c a d The

39. Mr. Smith has ....questions that he wants to ask you.
a any b some c a d The

40. Can you tell me how to get to ....cinema from here?
a The b) no article c a d an

41. I moved to ....USA when I was 15 years old.
a The b no article c a d an

42. He is ....most famous actor I know.
a The b no article c a d an

43. ....tea in my cup is too hot to drink.
a The b no article c a d an

44. Magda is wearing ....blue dress with red shoes
a The b no article c a d an

45. I went to ....sea during my summer holiday.
a The b no article c a d an

46. Omer has just returned from ....United States of America.
a The b no article c a d an

47. Omer has just returned from ....America.
a The b no article c a d an

48. We usually have ....dinner at 7 o'clock.
a The b no article c a d an

49. We enjoyed ....meal which Sara had prepared yesterday.
a The b no article c a d an

50. We went to Joe's birthday party last night. ....food was nice.
a The b no article c a d an

UNIT 5 Communications

KEY VOCABULARY

communications	اتصالات	App\ application	تطبيق
internet	انترنت	security	الامن
technology	تكنولوجيا	smartphone	تليفون ذكى
connected	متصل	hack	يخترق
malware	برمجيات خبيثة	phishing	احتيال / خداع
cyber bullying	تنمر الكترونى	uploading	يرفع على النت
Scam/cheat /swindle	احتيال – غش	posting photos	نشر صور
downloading	ينزل من النت	Anti-virus	برنامج مكافحة الفيروسات
Click	ينقر – نقره	Link	رابط
Lock	يقفل – يغلق	Password	كلمة سر
Technology	تكنولوجيا	Upload	يرفع على النت

PREPOSITIONS, IDIOMS & EXPRESSIONS

worried about	قلق على	help......with	يساعد .. في
With no evidence	دون دليل	To conclude	في الخاتمة
Upload to	يرفع الى	Hack/hacking	عمليه تهكير
talk to	يتحدث الى / مع	a worldwide network	شبكة عالمية
Stop it working	يوقفه عن العمل	In conclusion	في الخاتمة
security problems	مشاكل امنية	make comments	يعلق
personal details	تفاصيل شخصية	stay safe	يبقى امن
On the internet	على النت	Link to / with	يربط ب
On the computer	على الحاسب	On the smartphone	على التليفون الذكى
Make a decision	يتخذ قرار	embarrassing photos	صور محرجة
Lock something up /away	يضع في مكان امن	Locked	مقفول
Lock someone away/up	يحبس	Lock out	يحجز بالخارج
Lock in	يحبس في	Be locked in / into	مقيد ب
hack into	يقتحم	ask for	يطلب
go online	يدخل على النت	find out	يكتشف
focus on	يركز على	driverless car	سيارة بلا قائد
Download from /to/onto	يتنزل من / الى	Hack	سياسى / كاتب مغمور
communicate with	يتواصل مع	satellite navigation	ملاحة بالقمر الصناعى
Communicate with	يتواصل مع	Steal from	يسرق من
Communicate to	يبلغ – ينقل الى / يعدي بمرض	Hacker	قرصان
click on a link	ينقر على الرابط	spend.... with	يقضى مع
break into	يقتحم	careful about	حريص على
Break into	يقتحم	Connect to	يتصل ب
Be able to	قادر على	Key points	نقاط رئيسية
Based on	قائم على	On our flights	على رحلاتنا
As often as I can	على قدر ما استطيع	Daily life	حياة يومية

LANGUAGE NOTES

- Discipline النظام / الانضباط – يهذب / يعاقب ★ system نظام عمل (منظومة)
- Social (problems/classes/issues) اجتماعى (اشياء / مجتمع) ★ sociable ودود (اشخاص)
- Other + اسم جمع ★others بدون اسم ★ another + اسم مفرد / عدد
- Rob يسرق شخص / مكان ★ rob somebody of something ★ steal + يسرق شىء
- Download ينزل من النت ★upload يرفع على النت ★overload يفرط في التحميل
- Unload يفرغ حموله ★load حموله / يشحن
- connected with على علاقة ب / مرتبط ب ★connected to متصل بشبكة / نظام / جهاز
- Device جهاز و أداة ★devise يبتكر ★ advice نصيحة ★advise ينصح
- electrical كهربائى يتعامل مع الكهرباء ★ Electric (كهربى يعمل باكهرباء (ادوات – اجهزة)
- مفعول need (s) to be + p.p or v (ing) يحتاج أن
- collect يجمع ★collect يذهب ليأخذ
- Mass media وسائل اعلام ★social media وسائل تواصل اجتماعى

EXERCISES BASED ON VOCABULARY

Choose the Two correct answers of the Five options:

1. It's getting late, and you two have talked enough for one day. The synonyms of the word "enough" are ………………..……
   a legal b adequate c sufficient d inadequate e flourish
2. This room has under floor heating, isn't it wonderful? The antonyms of the word "heating " are ……………….…….
   a warming b cooling c signing d deleting e freezing
3. Sugar is the major cause of dental decay. The antonyms of "major" are ………….……
   a main b minor c secondary d leading e warming

Choose the correct answer froma,b ,c or d:

4. A smartphone has a wide range of…………………..…..for businesses to use.
   a caps b apes c abs d apps
5. The word "satnav" is short for satellite…………………..…….
   a navigation b navy c naval d nave
6. My Facebook account was………..……yesterday, so I couldn't reply to your message.
   a packed b sacked c hacked d mocked
7. "www"is an abbreviation for……………………..….
   a worldwide web b worldwide shop
   c worldweb wide d webworld wide

8. Modern……………………..makes transferring money much easier than it used to be.
   a technology b hack c experience d heating
9. During the war, there wasn't any ……………………..between the two cities.
   a convention b communication c contract d conduct
10. A uniformed ……………..man met them at the gate and asked for their identity cards
   a priority b business c security d minority
11. A company must……….its private information as it is confidential w to the business.
   a protect b connect c communicate d addict
12. We need to bring in a/an…………..to deal with this problem because it's very complex.
   a criminal b expert c painter d employer
13. The new project is expected to ……………………..at least 2000 new jobs for the youth.
   a consume b create c control d develop
14. Is it……………………..to find a room in a good hotel for less than L.E. 300 per a night?
   a possible b organised c safe d hardly
15. You can't send any emails unless the computer is ……………………..to the internet.
   a communicated b connected c constructed d contacted
16. Nowadays, there are enormous advances in ……………………..because of the development of the internet.
   a connections b communications c communities d contracts
17. The official……………………..our passports before we boarded the plane at the airport.
   a looked b researched c checked d booked
18. One of the advantages of this job is the ……………………..working hours.
   a rough b tough c strict d flexible
19. When they……………………..the lamp, we were able to see each other
   a darkened b lit c caused d hacked
20. There are some ……………………..of working abroad as you miss your close friends.
   a pros b benefits c disadvantages d causes
21. My father has been searching……………………..for cheap flights.
   a in line b on the line c online d offline
22. The attempt to ……………………..a peaceful settlement ended in failure.
   a reach b arrive c arrive in d reach to
23. There have been major new developments in satellite ……………………..
   a psychology b physiology c technology d biology

24. We couldn't go……………………..last weekend because the weather was awful.

a developing b heating c lightening d camping

25. I'm looking for a job which will ……………………..me to develop my skills.

a able b let c enable d make

26. I went to several libraries to ……………………..information about globalization.

a contact b conduct c connect d collect

27. Monkeys prefer to live ……………………..the branches of trees.

a out b on c of d off

28. It is impossible to hack……………………..the company's central database and know all our secret information.

a onto b in c to d into

29. Someone broke ……………………..my car and stole my laptop.

a into b onto c from d at

30. He ……………………………a decision to look for another job because of the bad treatment of his manager.

a put b gave c made d did

31. The secret information on my Facebook account was lost in a ……………………..

a hack b hacking c hacker d hacks

32. My friend has some ……………………..in fashion design, He is a great designer.

a experiences b experience c experiment d expert

33. At the airport, the……….guards had those special dogs that can discover explosives.

a internet b file c scam d security

34. His name has been……………………..with several famous actresses since he started his new career.

a communicated b linked c contacted d covered

35. Modern ……………………..has improved Crop yields by over 30%,

a technology b archaeology c experience d heating

36. My schedule is quite………………..I could arrange to meet with you any day next week.

a stuck b sticky c flexible d rubbery

37. The new modern……………………..are enabling more

a internet b communications c contacts d hacks

38. There are many shops which sell new electronic……………………..in Alex mall.

a devices b advices c marks d pipes

39. The police are searching for them as they entered the country……………………..

a legality b illegally c lawfully d easily

40. You can't use the computer system without entering your ……………………..

a advertisement b link c password d address

41. My father…………………the safe and put the key in his pocket not to let anyone open it.

a socked b looked c booked d locked

42. At this time of year, the papers are full of ……………………..for internal holidays.

a advertisements b experiences c accounts d novels

43. All drivers should really know how to……………………..a flat tyre.

a buy b change c take d have

44. We all……………………..our colleague Adel to overcome his serious disease

a support b allow c give d let

45. He was fined for showing abusive ……………………..to the referee

a details b behaviours c abilities d skills

46. I don't mean to be ……………………..but could you tell your children to keep quiet?

a scary b ugly c rude d funny

47. It's possible to store a lot more ……………………..on a DVD.

a data b credit card c password d account

48. Please, don't tell our mother that I used her mobile, she'll be……………………..

a careful b Funny c excited d furious

49. You need to update your ……………………..software regularly to look for and remove viruses on your computer.

a malware b antivirus c antibiotic d antibodies

50. Buyers can ……………………..the author's latest novel to read on a computer or tablet.

a upload b unload c offload d download

51. Computer……………………..has become a global threat over the last decade. It leads to a lot of problems.

a downloading b uploading c hacking d account

Grammar in brief

Future Simple Tense زمن المستقبل البسيط

will / shall + inf.

✍ يتكون المستقبل البسيط من

✍ يستخدم المستقبل البسيط مع الكلمات الآتية:

Next / in the future / soon / in a year, month, week tomorrow / this time tomorrow

- I'll see him tomorrow. - We will not (won't) meet again until next week.

✍ لاحظ : استخدام المستقبل البسيط غالبا مع:

I Think - believe - I'm afraid -Hope – sure – expect يتوقع – guess يخمن – suppose يفترض – wonder يتسأل - possible ممكن – probable احتمال – promise يعد – offer – threaten يهدد – wish – decide - certainly , definitely بالتأكيد , perhaps .

➡ I expect he will win the first prize. ➡ I don't think she will get the job.

Will + infinitive

For predictions	للتنبؤ	➡ I think you'll enjoy your holiday.
For future facts	للحقائق المستقبلية	➡ I'll be 16 next week.
For quick decisions	للقرارات السريعة	➡ That's the phone – I'll answer it.
For offers	للعرض	➡ I'll go shopping with you if you like.
For requests	للطلب	➡ Will you give me your new address?
For arrangements	للترتيب لعمل شئ	➡ I'll see you this evening.
For threats	للتهديد	➡ I'll resign if I don't get a pay rise.

Shall + infinitive

For suggestions	للاقتراح	➡ Shall we go out for dinner tonight?
For offers	للعرض	➡ Shall I help you with your homework?

Going to + infinitive

✍ نستخدم going to + infinitive للتعبير عن الخطط و النوايا و القرارات قبل لحظة الحديث

- I'm going to make some coffee. Do you want some?

✍ نستخدم going to + infinitive التنبؤ بحدث فى المستقبل مع وجود دليل

➡ There are no clouds in the sky. ➡ It's going to be another sunny day.

☒ I have decided = be going to +

☒ Do you intend to = Are you going to....?

☒ What is your plan = what are you going to do?

* عادة ما نجد في الجملة كلمة مثل (intended / planned / decided)

➡ They intended that they are going to visit Cairo .

Present Continuous زمن المضارع المستمر

يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن المستقبل بالنسبة للترتيبات و الخطط المسبقة

- He's travelling to Cairo tomorrow. He's got his tickets.

يستخدم المضارع المستمر للترتيبات المستقبلية المحددة والقريبة اوحدث في المستقبل رتب له من قبل وهو مؤكد الحدوث في وجود كلمة مثل (prepared \ arranged / arrangement)

قد تظهر الترتيبات في جمل مثل :

(السفر للخارج / حجز تذاكر للسينما / او مباراة / شراء مواد بناء / زيارة مسئول لمكان ما / التحدث مع مع الشخص بأننى سأقابل أو أزور أو استقبل شخص اخر / الاعتذار لشخص بعدم القدرة بالخروج معه للارتباط بعمل شئ اخر مرتب له .

He is traveling to Assiut tomorrow . (He 's got his tickets)

هناك أفعال شائعة الاستخدام مع المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن المستقبل :

(go /come / see / visit / meet / leave / have (a party)

Present Simple زمن المضارع البسيط

يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل مع جداول المواعيد بوسائل المواصلات و المسرح و السينما و المدرسة ..الخ

- The plane takes off at 10 p.m.

مع الروابط الآتية بشرط أن تتبع هذه الروابط بالمضارع البسيط / المضارع التام يأتى will + inf

- If / when / until / unless / after / as soon as / before
- We will start as soon as he arrives / has arrived

The future continuous المستقبل المستمر

Will – shall +be + v-ing

حدث سوف يكون مستمر فى وقت معين فى المستقبل

- I will be doing my homework at 6 tomorrow\ from 6 to 8 tomorrow.

The future perfect المستقبل التام

Will have +p.p

حدث سوف يكتمل فى خلال او قبل وقت معين فى المستقبل

- I will have done my homework by 6o'clock tomorrow.
- In two years' time I will have built a new house.
- This time next year I will have married.

EXERCISES BASED ON GRAMMAR

Choose the correct answer froma,b,c or d:

1. My English lesson ……………………at four o'clock this afternoon.
   a is stating b starts c has been starting d start
2. It's arranged. We ……………………to the Red Sea this summer.
   a will go b go c are going d may go
3. I expect that Al-Ahly ……..the league. They have the best players and trainer in Egypt.
   a win b are going to win c are winning d will win
4. I think my cousin ……………………engineering. He is very clever at Maths.
   a will study b would study c going to study d studies
5. The launch of the campaign ……………………at 9.50 tomorrow.
   a is being b are being c is d was
6. I can't meet you this afternoon. I ……………………the shopping.
   a am doing b do c have done d may do
7. My train ……………………at 11 o'clock tomorrow.
   a is leaving b shall leave c leave d leaves
8. I am studying medicine. I ……………………a doctor.
   a am going to be b be c am being d may be
9. Somebody is knocking on the door. I ……………………and open it.
   a am going b will go c have gone d go
10. Ahmed ……………………to England next Sunday. Everything is arranged.
   a is flying b flies c fly d would fly
11. Mohamed is driving at breakneck speed. He ……………………an accident.
   a is going to have b would have c has d is having
12. Watch out! You ……………………the glasses.
   a are going to drop b would drop c are dropping d drop
13. ……………………help me with this heavy bag, please?
   a Are you going to b Will you c Should you d Do you
14. I ……………………25 next Monday.
   a am going to be b will be c am being d be
15. Look at those black clouds. It……………………
   a is going to rain b is raining c rains d isn't raining
16. Be careful! You ……………………your coffee.
   a are going to spill b are spilling c will spill d spill
17. We……………………a new car, we have prepared everything.
   a will buy b are going to buy c are buying d buy

18. They arranged everything for the journey, they……………………..tomorrow .
a leave b are leaving c are going to leave d will leave
19. According to the timetable the next bus ……………………..at 10 am.
a will move b moves c is going to move d is moving
20. I think she……………………..he next exam.
a will pass b is going to pass c is passing d passes
21. Don't be late for the cinema, the film……………………..at 9 as usual.
a will start b starts c is going to start d is starting
22. He……………………..me the details after he meets the boss.
a tells b will tell c is going to tell d is telling
23. That's the phone. I……………………..it.
a answer b am answering c would answer d will answer
24. I think my cousin ……………………..engineering. He is very clever at Maths.
a will study b would study c is going to study d studies
25. My German lesson ……………………..at four o'clock this afternoon.
a is stating b starts c has been starting d start
26. We ……………………..probably be there for two weeks.
a will b may c are going to d are
27. I can't meet you this afternoon. I ……………………..the shopping.
a am doing b do c have done d may do
28. My plane ……………………..at 10 o'clock tomorrow.
a is leaving b shall leave c leave d leaves
29. I am studying medicine. I ……………………..a doctor.
a may be b am going to be c am being d be
30. I expect that he ……………………..the match.
a wins b will win c is going to win d is winning
31. Somebody is knocking on the door. I ……………………..and open it.
a am going b will go c have gone d go
32. She ……………………..to Spain next Monday. Everything is arranged.
a is flying b flies c fly d would fly
33. What are your plans for tomorrow? – I ……………………..tennis with a friend.
a am going to play b shouldn't play c have played d play
34. Watch out! You ……………………..the glasses.
a are dropping b are going to drop c would drop d drop
35. Don't worry. I ……………………..you the money you need.
a should lend b am lending c will lend d lend

36. It's arranged. We ………………….…..to the Red Sea this summer.
a will go b go c are going d may go

37. I think you……………………..….very good at squash.
a will be b is going to be c is being d will

38. A: I am going on holiday tomorrow. B: I'm sure you ………………..…..it.
a are going to enjoy b are enjoying c enjoy d will enjoy

39. A: What are you doing at the weekend? B: I expect I…….…….some time with my friends.
a am going to spend b am Spending c Will spend d spend

40. I think the weather in England…………………..….cold and rainy.
a will be b is going to be c is being d shall be

41. There's not a cloud in the sky- it ……………………..…another very sunny day.
a is going to be b are being c are going be d will be

42. A: This year I …….go swimming every day. B: That's a good idea. You will get very fit.
a am going to b am going c will be going d will

43. Don't pick up the phone. I ……………………..…it.
a will answer b am going to answer c am answering d answer

44. I ……………………..…if I don't get a pay rise.
a 'll resign b would resign c am rosining d resign

45. After I have studied, I ……………………..…TV.
a am going to watch b will watch c am watching d watch

46. The film ……………………..…at 7.30.
a would start b starts c is starting d is started

47. We won't start the meeting until you……………………..…
a arrive b had arrived c will arrive d arrives

48. He……………………..…to Aswan tomorrow. He's got his ticket
a 's traveling b travels c 'd travel d 'll travel

49. I……………………..…the car for you.
a clean b am cleaning c have been cleaning d 'll clean

50. I……………………..…to the airport at 4 o'clock tomorrow.
a will have driven b am going to drive c 'll be driving d will drive

51. Would you like fish or chicken? - I think I……………………..…chicken.
a 'll have b am having c am going to have d have

52. Are you……………………..…tennis after school today?
a plays b played c playing d play

UNIT 6 Learning from literature

KEY VOCABULARY

hay	قش	poet	شاعر
plot	قطعة ارض / مكيده / حبكه	poetry	شعر
dig	يحفر	poem	قصيده
Gravel= pebble	حصى	novel	رواية
currant row	صف عنب مجفف	lock	يغلق – قفل
rhythm	ايقاع	rhyme	قافية

PREPOSITIONS, IDIOMS & EXPRESSIONS

A clear conclusion	خاتمه واضحه	For a while	لفترة من الوقت
A full time writer	كاتب متفرغ	In addition to (v-ing)	بالاضافة الى
Agree about	يتفق في	Break up	يفتت
as well as	تماما مثل	on his way home	في طريقه للبيت
At night	ليلا	Everyday life	حياة يوميه
At the age of	في عمر	Put something away	يركن
Be made into a film	يتحول الى فيلم	Do a favour	يعمل معروف
best known for	معروف ب	mix with	يخلط ب
Break up	يفتت	a mind map	خارطه ذهنية
By candlelight	على ضوء الشمع	By day	نهارا
decide to	يقرران	Keep the gravel walk	يلزم طريق مفروش حصى
different from	مختلف عن	have fun	يتمتع
Go past	يمر ب	Mix with	يختلط ب
Keep the gravel walk	يلزم طريق حصى	Currant row	صنب كشمش (عنب)
Make a preparation for	يعمل اعداد	Have rhythm	له ايقاع
no one else but	لا احد سوى	popular with	محبوب
Put away	يضع جانبا	Rhyme with	يقفى مع
Quite the other way	على العكس تماما	A line of	صف من
Stay on the path	يبقى على الطريق	In the street	في الشارع

VERB COLLOCATIONS

Come	Home	يعود للوطن او البيت	Follow	Rules	يتبع القواعد
Do	A favour	يعمل معروف	Improve	Health	يحسن الصحة
	A job	يؤدي مهمه	Make	A request	يطلب
Give	A reason for	يبرر – يعطى سبب ل		A surface	يمهد سطح
	A rhythm	يعطى ايقاع		Preparations	يعمل اعدادات
Have	A rhythm	له ايقاع	Spend	Time reading	يقضى وقتا في القراءة
	Fun	يستمتع	Stay	Calm/ in bed	يظل هادئا / في السرير

SYNONYMS مترادفات			
WORD	**SYNONYM**	**WORD**	**SYNONYM**
Clear	Obvious/direct /explicit/understandable	Grown-ups	Adults
		Hate	Detest/dislike/loathe
Clear	Bright/cloudless/pure	Lock-up	Small prison /cell
		Walk	Route/path طريق للتنزه سيرا

ANTONYMS متضادات			
WORD	**ANTONYMS**	**WORD**	**ANTONYMS**
Agree about	Disagree about	Avoid	Confront/oppose
Boring	Interesting	Clear	Vague/unclear
Clear	Cloudy/impure	Dress	Take off
Fair	Unfair	Formal	Infomal
Full-time	Part-time	Hate	Love / like
Light	Dark/darkness	Lock	Unlock/open
Popular	Unpopular/unknown		

LANGUAGE NOTES

- **put away** يضع الشيء في مكانة — **put off** يؤجل — **put out** يطفىء
- **Queue** طابور – يصطف في طابور — **row** صف (ناس\ اشياء) — **row** نىء
- **Quiet** هادىء — **quite +** صفه الى حد ما — **quit** يهجر يزوغ / يلغى
- **Improve** يحسن - **prove** يبرهن - **remove** يزيل **approve** يوافق
- **At the age of** = when فاعل was + العمر — **In the age of** في عصر

Cause مفعول **to** مصدر — **cause of +** اسم سبب ملموس

Reason for + v ing / اسم اسبب / مبرر / داعى

- **Roll** يدحرج / يلف / يكور / يطوي — **Role** دور — **Rule** يحكم / حكم / قاعدة
- **hard (adj** (مجتهد/صعب/صلب .) — **Hard (adv** فعل (بجد/بشدة/بغزارة/بعن) — **hardly** بالكاد / بصعوبه
- **kidnap** يختطف شخص - **Hijack** يختطف طائرة/اتوبيس/سفينة

make + مفعول **+** مصدر / صفه — **be made to + infinitive** مبنى للمجهول

Favour معروف/جميل - **favourite** مفضل - **favoured** موهوب - **Favourable** مفرح /مؤيد

عند استخدام **home** كظرف مكان لا تسبق بحرف الجر **to** مع الافعال التالية

Reach / arrive / go /leave / return / come

عند استخدام **home** كاسم بعد الضمائر والصفات تأخذ حرف الجر **to**

- He went to his home at nine o'clock.

As well as / in addition to + v-ing / noun بالإضافة الى

- As well as / in addition to studying hard , he works as a waiter.

اذا استخدمت **as well as** بين فاعلين فان الفعل يتبع الفاعل الاول افرادا وجمعا

- He as well as I has a car.

يمكن أن تأتي **as well as** بين مفعولين أو صفتين

- He plays the guitar as well as the piano.

EXERCISES BASED ON VOCABULARY

Choose the Two correct answers of the Five options:

1. We can walk if it's not far. The synonyms of the word " far " are ……………………..
   a remote b near c close d safe e distant
2. I could hear strange voices outside the room. The antonyms of the word " strange " are ……………………..
   a familiar b conventional c unpopular d deviating e) safe
3. I never liked long walks, especially in winter. The synonyms of the word "especially" are ……………………..
   a generally b interestingly c specifically d particularly e) amazingly
4. I've got some very exciting news for you. The antonyms of the word"exciting" are ……
   a dull b boring c interesting d fair e) clear
5. We stopped by Ali's house for a brief visit. The synonyms of the word " brief " are ……
   a long b short c compressed d lengthy e) mature
6. The main character narrates the story. The synonyms of the word "narrate" are ………
   a dress b repeat c hop d describe e) detail

Choose the correct answer from a,b ,c or d:

7. My husband always buys red roses for me on my birthday. How ……………………..!
   a romantic b horrible c funny d comic
8. We studied much of Ahmed Shawky's classical……………..…when we were at school.
   a prose b game c movie d poetry
9. I have a friend who never jokes. He is ……………………..at all times.
   a severe b serious c funny d joyful
10. ……………………..is small stones used to make a surface for paths, roads, etc.
    a Marvel b Bravery c Rock d Gravel
11. You can't……………………..the word "bring" and "bite"
    a rhythm b harm c verse d rhyme
12. Walking is a/an……………………..form of exercise all over the world.
    a far b adventurous c popular d warm
13. Some submarines look for sunken ……………………..at the bottom of the sea.
    a pleasures b measures c treasures d pressures
14. ……………..is a long grass that has been cut and dried, often used as food for cattle.
    a Case b Pilot c Gravel d Hay
15. The terrorists ……………………..French tourist and asked for a ransom.
    a kidnapped b improved c saved d robbed
16. It's supposed to rain tomorrow. In that ……………………., we won't go.
    a success b case c adventure d key
17. ………………………….. is a person who sails in a ship and attacks other ships in order to steal from them.
    a burglar b thief c robber d pirate

18. ……………………..row is a line of plants that have small fruits.
a Currant b Current c Bad d Fruitless
19. My father bought a small ……………………..of land to build a villa on.
a packet b plot c bar d line
20. It's the responsibility of parents to make their children follow ……………………..when they are in the garden.
a roles b rolls c rules d roads
21. Economic……………………..should get more attention in our country.
a tissues b choices c forms d issues
22. Doctors always advise people that a good diet keeps you……………………..all your life.
a health b healthy c wealth d wealthy
23. Before you resign, you should……………………..the effect it will have on your family.
a choose b consider c discuss d do
24. It was a good concert and I enjoyed the last Song in……………………..It was fantastic.
a particular b public c special d private
25. He always……………………..the door of the house when he leaves. He is very careful.
a looks b leaks c unlocks d locks
26. Some animals usually ……………………..holes in the sand to bury their eggs.
a beg b dig c look d research
27. "He kept the gravel walk" The word "walk" here means ……………………..
a hike b journey c movement d path
28. I needed to get ……………………..from the pressures of work for a while.
a out b away c off d by
29. I bought some new shoes which are very similar ………………..a pair I had before.
a for b at c to d of
30. A lot of Naguib Mahfouz's novels were made ……………………..films.
a to b up c into d by
31. I always ask my children to put their clothes ……………………..to keep their room tidy.
a on b off c away d out
32. The players come from a……………………..of communities, so they are different.
a various b varied c variety d variably
33. As a young man he went off to Africa, looking for ……………………..
a adventure b adventurous c adventurer d adventured
34. Ahmed Fouad Negm was a great poet as he always wrote good ……………………..
a poems b poet c poetry d both a &c
35. The police asked her to ……………………..the two men who stole her bag.
a scribe b ascribe c prescribe d describe
36. Can you ……………………..the kids to go to school while I am preparing breakfast?
a put on b describe c dress d hop

37. The footballer had to ……………………..……..after his injury in his right leg in the match.
a hope b crawl c run d hop

38. I like outdoor ……………………..……..Such as hiking or climbing.
a activities b subjects c toys d briefs

39. At the party, her jewels sparkled in the ……………………..……..
a situation b description c candlelight d toy

40. He had left……………………..……..footprints in the wet sand.
a exciting b clear c grown-up d broken

41. Some birds ……………………..……..their eggs on beaches.
a lie b lain c lay d lied

42. ……………………..……..is a regular repeated pattern of sounds in music, speech, etc.
a Rhyme b Rhythm c Verse d Poem

43. Omar Sharif ……………………..……..a documentary on the origins of Egypt's Pyramids.
a hated b dressed c described d narrated

44. The movie deals with……………………..……..subjects. It isn't allowed for children to watch it.
a grown-up b infant c aged d retired

45. Hockey is a fast and ……………………..……..sport to watch. It seems violent though.
a clear b repeated c exciting d broken

46. A……………………..……..is a set of lines that forms one part of a song or poem.
a subject b verse c situation d brief

47. Do you think it's……..……..that she gets paid more than me while I do the hard jobs?
a repeated b broken c clear d fair

48. Menna was playing happily with her new ……………………..……..when her father came.
a toy b candlelight c activities d situation

49. The cause of the accident is a big Mercedes that was coming the ……………..…….. Way.
a another b other c others d another's

50. Most of today's songs have a very fast……………..……..so a lot of youths admire them,
a word b verse c rhyme d rhythm

51. We call a book about the life of someone a……………………..……..
a research b biography c autobiography d novel

52. In our garden, there is a ……………………..……..of flowers by the wall.
a current b row c gravel d currant

53. Look ……………………..……..my key while you're in the street. I think I have lost it there.
a at b up c for d like

54. Three boys ……………………..……..past us on mountain bikes last week.
a went b made c did d took

55. We want to do things ……………………..……..as we don't want to do the same things.
a differently b different c difference d differences

Grammar in brief

Verbs + to + infinitive

agree to	يوافق ان	Plan to	يخطط أن
learn to	يتعلم أن	expect to	يتوقع أن
Manage to	يتمكن من	promise to	يعد أن
choose to	يختارأن	fail to	يفشل فى أن
decide to	يقررأن	help to	يساعد ان
threaten to	يهدد أن	hope to	يامل ان
Want to	يريد ان	Intend to	يريد ان
Wish to	يتمنى ان	Would like to	يود ان

1- Everyone agreed to meet at the airport.
2- Ali has decided to study science at university.
3- He didn't decide to travel abroad. لم يقرران يسافر الى الخارج وقد يقرر فيما بعد
4- He decided not to travel abroad. قررالا يسافر للخارج
5- I expect to finish my homework later this evening.
6- They hope to get a job they enjoy doing.

Verbs + (v-ing)

Keep	يحافظ	Finish	ينهى
Avoid	يتجنب	Practise	يمارس
Dislike	يكره	Suggest	يقترح
Enjoy	يستمتع	Deny	ينكر
Admit	يعترف ب	Spend	يقضى
Mind	يمانع	Recommend	يوصى

1- Ex: He admitted borrowing my pen without asking me.
2- He enjoys playing with her grandchildren.
3- He dislikes sleeping during the day.
4- He suggested not visiting the pyramids . اقترح عدم زيارة الاهرام . هو لا يريد
5- He didn't suggest visiting the pyramids. لم يقترح زيارة الاهرام . ليست فكرته
6- Suggest /propose /recommend / advise / ask …+ that + inf./should + infinitive…..
7- I suggest that Wael join the team.
8- I suggest that Walaa should join the team.

Verbs + (v-ing) / (to + infinitive) دون فرق في المعنى

Begin	يبدأ	Like	يحب	Love	يحب
Start	يبدأ	Continue	يستمر	Prefer	يفضل

Ex: my brother began to work / working as a teacher 5 years ago.
We like to watch / watching tennis.

اذا استخدمنا would قبل الأفعال like /love / prefer فانه يأتي بعدها to + infinitive

- I'd like to finish my work early.
- I'd love to go for a swim.

لاحظ أن starting / beginning يأتي بعدها to + infinitive فقط

- The weather is starting to get colder

٤- مع الأفعال الآتية يستخدم Gerund أو to + infinitive مع تغير كبير فى المعنى:

remember	forget	regret	try	stop

1- Remember + to مصدر : يتذكر أن يقوم بعمل شئ ما
• Remember + v. + ig : يقوم بعمل شئ ثم يتذكر أنه فعله

2-Forget + to + مصدر : ينسى أن يفعل شيئا
• Forget + v. + ing : يفعل شئ ثم ينسى أنه فعله

3- Regret + to + مصدر : يشعر بالأسف لأنه من الضرورى أن يفعل شيئا
• Regret + v. + ing : يشعر بالأسف لأنه فعل شيئا

4- Try + to + مصدر : يحاول عمل شئ و غالبا لا ينجح
• Try + v. + ing : يحاول عمل شئ و غالبا ينجح / يقوم بعمل شئ ليرى نتيجته

5- Stop + to + مصدر : يتوقف لكى يفعل شيئا
• Stop + v. + ing : يتوقف عن عمل شئ

EXERCISES BASED ON GRAMMAR

Choose the correct answer from a, b ,c or d:

1. I hate ………………..……..everything to the last time.
   a to leave   b leave   c to leaving   d leaves
2. I love……………………..……..during summer. I swim nearly every day.
   a swimming   b to swimming   c swim   d swam
3. Could you explain how ………………..……..this math problem?
   a answering   b to answer   c to answering   d answer
4. I soon began ………………..……..what the problems were.
   a to understang   b to understanding   c understands   d understand
5. I'll never forget……………………..……..down in the middle of the road. It was terrible.
   a breaking   b to break   c to breaking   d broke
6. I wasn't allowed ………………..……..a day off as there was much work.
   a take   b taking   c to taking   d to take
7. A:What aterrible thing! You forgot…………..……..the important documents. B: Oh, sorry,
   a signing   b sign   c to signing   d to sign
8. My wife prefers cooking at home……………………..……..fast food.
   a to buy   b than buying   c to buying   d than buy
9. The postmen have stopped ………………..……..letters to the houses in our area. We are in the age of the internet now.
   a deliver   b to deliver   c to delivering   d delivering
10. We regret……………………..……..you that your application has been unsuccessful.
   a to informing   b inform   c to inform   d informing
11. We suggested that Ali……………………..……..for this good job.
   a applying   b to apply   c apply   d applies
12. I was driving along the motorway when I saw a restaurant, so I stopped …………..something.
   a eat   b to eat   c to eating   d eating
13. I prefer sleeping early to ………………..……..up late watching television.
   a staying   b stay   c stays   d be staying
14. Would you like ………………..……..out for a meal tonight?
   a going   b to going   c go   d to go
15. Marwa recommended ………………..……..that new restaurant. She said it was good.
   a trying   b to try   c to trying   d that try

16. I regretted ……………..my mother with the housework yesterday as she was really ill.

a helping   b not helping   c not to help   d to help

17. Mike listening to Dr El-Baz……………….on television. I can't miss a word of his speech

a talking   b to talk   c to talking   d talk

18. I tried ……………………….some medicine but I found that the only chemist's in our area was closed.

a bought   b buying   c to buy   d to buying

19. Please, remember ……………………….your books with you next time.

a to bring   b bring   c bringing   d brings

20. I remember ……………………….the zoo every year when I was young.

a visiting   b to visit   c visited   d visit

21. Don't forget ……………………….bread on your way home.

a buying   b bought   c to buy   d to buying

22. I don't forget ……………………….my wife for the first time.

a seen   b I see   c to see   d seeing

23. The gardener let us ……………………….in the bark.

a cycle   b to cycle   c cycling   d to cycling

24. I heard Omar talking on his mobile. This means ……………………….

a I heard everything he said.   b I heard part of what he said.

c I heard nothing he said.   d I heard everything he didn't say.

25. Try using this cream. This means ……………………….

a I know this cream will work.

b I know this cream won't work.

c I want you to use it and see what will happen.

d I hope this cream won't work.

26. "He has stopped drinking coffee as it is unhealthy." What does this mean?

a He wants to drink coffee.   b He doesn't want to drink coffee.

c He no longer drinks coffee.   d He will go on drinking coffee.

27. "I remember taking an aspirin." This means ……………………….

a I took an aspirin.   b I didn't take an aspirin.

c I remember to take an aspirin.   d I will take an aspirin.

Revision tests (4 & 5 & 6)

Test (6)

1) Choose the two correct answers from a, b, c , d or e:

1) The government banned selling cigarettes to ……………….who are between 13 and
a the old b teenagers c old people d teammates e adolescents

2) I received an email says I have won a million dollar. I think it's a ………………….……..
a scam b scan c skim d trick e scream

Choose the correct answers from a, b, c or d :

3) My wife took it for ……………….……..that I wouldn't work in another country.
a gratitude b granted c grinded d graduated

4) Our company uses the ……………….……..to post workers' penalties on it.
a noticeboard b blackboard c rucksack d aboard

5) You shouldn't respond to e-mails which request personal details to avoid being a victim of ……………….……..
a fishing b phishing c scamming d scanning

6) We all worry about the threat of ……………….……..and computer viruses.
a jacking b sacking c hacking d packing

7) I'm reading a/an ……………….……..about "Cleopatra". She was a great woman.
a photography b geography c autobiography d biography

8) My wife always forgets ……………….……..the door although our house has been robbed three times.
a looking b lacking c locking d logging

9) The baby is too young to ……………….……..itself.
a eat b feed c food d flood

10) The referee ……………….……..when the game was over and Egypt won the cup.
a cried b shouted c clapped d whistled

11) My father is ……………….……..hard-working man who performs his work so well.
a the b a c an d no article

12) I predicted the manager ……………….……..them for their brilliant work.
a promote b is going to promote c would promote d will promote

13) You should stop ……………….……..your friends or I will punish you.
a insulting b to insult c to insulting d insulted

14) Would you like ……………….……..and see our new house?
a to coming b to come c coming d come

15) ……………….……..happiness is so important for every one of us.
a A b The c An d No article

16) ……………….……..information is needed for this university project to be completed.
a Many b A lot c Any d Much

2) Fill in the space:

In the future, the only thing that we can be sure of is that technology is not going (1)...............................stand still. Some experts are predicting that the next big development (2)...............................be in visual communications. Small mobile phones with fast internet connections will probably be the first mobile devices that give us high quality visual communication, so that we (3)...............................see people we(4)...............................talking to.

1)	a to be	b to	c for	d on
2)	a will	b would	c should	d can't
3)	a could	b can	c are able to	d enable
4)	a are	b were	c can be	d would be

3) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

In most countries, men usually have heart diseases more than women do. Doctors say that heart diseases are related to daily life pressure, cares of jobs, daily lifestyle and the type of food. Although people may pass by troubles of the same degree and kind, they really react differently to them.

Perhaps, men suffer much more because they do not cry enough when they are under the pressure of a certain problem. Men all over the world, think that they are supposed to be strong, crying; however, shows their inner weakness.

Scientists say that man's body produces various multi-functional forms of tears; although these tears happen due to a chemical process, they differ in their functions. One kind does the function of cleaning out the eyes from the dirt regularly; this will consequently support their ability to fight a possible infection by any eye disease, the other protects the eyes against any other unfavourable visitors to enter them. On the other hand, tears sometimes warn man that his eyes are exhausted after a long stay in front of the screen of a computer and the TV, reading too much and being exposed to light or heat. But when man cries, because of strong feelings or some kind of mood, the result would be producing tears with a new function. In this case, tears, in fact, stand for a language that expresses hidden feelings and at the same time play an important role in making man feel at ease and comfortable. In this process, our eyes are getting rid of some poisonous chemicals that may hurt them; on the other hand, the blood produces positive chemicals to save man from depression.

Therefore, it is unlikely that anyone, who manages to deal with a hard situation by freeing his tears, will suffer from any bad effects on his heart.

❒ Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1) How far do people react to the troubles of the same degree and kind?

a Rather the same. b Almost identical.
c Exactly the same. d Not exactly the same.

2) The main idea of the passage is ....

a tears and diseases b the bad effects of tears
c the different functions of tears d tears and poisonous chemicals

3) What situations do you think people shed their tears in?

a Peeling onions.
b Hearing happy news or bad news.
c Looking directly at the sun.
d Suffering eye rash.

4) It can be understood from the passage that ……………………………

a people who cry are vulnerable to many health problems
b freeing tears in critical situations leads to many heart diseases
c crying in difficult situations might save people from heart problems
d men and women should not cry when they face problems

4) Choose the correct English Translation:

١- التليفزيون ووسائل التواصل الاجتماعى هى من قامت بتدمير فن المحادثة والحوار بين الناس.

A Television or social media ruined the art of conversation and dialogue among people.
B Television and sociable media ruined the art of conversation and dialogue among people.
C Television and social medium ruined the art of conversation and dialogue among people.
D Television and social media ruined the art of conversation and dialogue among people.

5) Choose the correct Arabic Translation:

1- Sports protect people and especially youth from many social and psychological diseases..

A تحمى الرياضات الناس خصوصا الشباب من كثير من الامراض الاجتماعية والنفسية .
B تحمى الرياضيات الناس خصوصا الشباب من كثير من الامراض الاجتماعية والنفسية .
C تحمى الرياضات الناس خصوصا الشباب من كثير من الامراض الاجتماعية والبدنية .
D تحمى الرياضات الناس خصوصا الشباب من الامراض الاجتماعية والنفسية .

6) Writing :

1) A topic sentence ……………………………

a expresses the main idea.
b concludes a paragraph.
c gives more details.
d expresses opinion.

2) We use "Hi" as a greeting in a/an ……………………………email.

a formal
b informal
c business
d professional

3) The ……………………………explains a subject.

a narrative paragraph
b expository paragraph
c reflective paragraph
d. argumentative paragraph

4) Supporting sentences come after the ……………………………

a topic sentence
b conclusion sentence
c last sentence
d conclusion

Test (7)

1) Choose the two correct answers from a, b, c , d or e:

1) I want to improve my English to get a good job. The synonyms of improve are…………..
a decline b enhance c describe d develop e worsen

2) He felt great joy when he passed the exams. The antonyms of joy are……………………
a sorrow b sadness c happiness d favour e pleasure

Choose the correct answers from a, b, c or d :

3) The presenter annoyed the famous star with ……………………..questions which she didn't want to answer.
a personal b personnel c personalities d persons

4) Ali left the house for a/an …………….. reason. All family want to know why he did so.
a known b famous c unknown d obvious

5) All teachers should have a basic understanding of computer skills to use advanced……………………..
a physiology b psychology c archaeology d technology

6) My neighbour was accused of ……………………..as he sent messages blackmailing ابتزاز a famous singer.
a downloading b clicking c cyber bullying d uploading

7) The thieves broke into my house ……………………..the bedroom windows.
a throw b through c thoroughly d thorough

8) I can't put this novel ……………………..because it is very exciting.
a out b way c away d on

9) The manager started his talk by ……………………..the guests.
a deciding b spelling c welcoming d circling

10) The government must continue the ……………………..against drugs to protect our young people.
a right b fight c light d height

11) One day, we think that we ……………………..to other planets and live there.
a will travel b are going to travel c would travel d travel

12) I wouldn't recommend my students …………..for so long at the beginning of the year.
a studying b to study c study d studied

13) I don't have ……………………..friends, only a few.
a much b any c many d a little

14) You have to clean your room or your mother ……………………..you.
a will punish b going to punish c will have punished d is punishing

15) ……………………..United Nations tries hard to solve the world's problems.
a The b A c An d No article

16) I will never forget ……………………..up late with my friends when we were young.
a stay b to stay c to staying d staying

2) Fill in the space:

The computer is a fairly new invention, but (1)..............................has become very important in the modern world, especially in government offices, banks and education. (2)..............................computers are very efficient, schools, banks and other organisations use them (3)..............................many kinds of work (4)..............................speed is essential.

	a	b	c	d
1)	he	they	it	it's
2)	As	So	Because of	The
3)	by	in	at	into
4)	where	what	as	but

3) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

In my project, I have to write about three powerful women in history. It is not easy to decide who to write about because there have been many important women! However, I'm going to start with Hatshepsut, who was the ruler of ancient Egypt for longer than any other woman. She was the daughter of Thutmose I. During her time as Pharaoh, she helped to build many important buildings, started trade with new countries and won some important wars. She died in around 1458 BCE. Archaeologists did not know very much about Hatshepsut until the nineteenth century. This might be because pictures and sculptures of the Pharaoh show her as a man. Next, I want to write about

Emperor Wu Zetian. Wu Zetian had a good education. She was the ruler of China in the first century BCE and helped to improve Chinese people's education. Wu Zetian, who died at the age of 80, also helped to improve China's agriculture. In that way, there was enough food for everyone to eat. She is impressive because she is the only woman in China to have ruled as an emperor.

Finally, I will include Britain's Queen Victoria who ruled from 1837 to 1901. She was a respected Queen for 63 years at a time when Britain was the most powerful country in the world. She was also a wife and the mother of nine children. The Queen insisted on a law to stop people using slaves in 1838. She was also responsible for reducing the number of hours that people had to work in factories.

❒ Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1) Which of the following did Hatshepsut not do to help ancient Egypt?
   - a Sell goods to other countries.
   - b Win battles with other countries.
   - c Help to build.
   - d Open new schools.

2) How do you think that Wu Zetian's education helped her to be a good ruler?
   - a She learned how to help other people.
   - b She could trade with other countries.
   - c She knew about art.
   - d She could win wars.

3) How did Wu Zetian make sure that people had enough to eat?
   - a She helped people's education.
   - b She improved farms.
   - c She opened shops.
   - d She opened factories.

4) What is the main idea of the passage?
   - a Women should be rulers.
   - b Women can do great things.
   - c Women were usually successful in the past.
   - d You can trust women.

4) Choose the correct English Translation:

١- تعتبر الموسيقى غذاء للروح ، فهى تساعد الإنسان على الاسترخاء والشعور بالراحة بعد الانتهاء من ضغوط الحياة.

A) Music is discarded a food for the spirit as it helps man to relax and feel relief after finishing the stresses of life.

B) Music is regarded a food for the spirit, so it helps man to relax and feel relief after finishing the stresses of life.

C) Music is regarded a food for the spirit as it helps man to relax and feel relieve after finishing the stresses of life.

D) Music is regarded a food for the spirit as it helps man to relax and feel relief after finishing the stresses of life.

5) Choose the correct Arabic Translation:

1- We must give interest to children and develop their talents to be able to create. This will help to build their personalities.

A) يجب علينا الا نعطى الاطفال اهتماما وننمى مواهبهم لكى يكونوا قادرين على الابداع . وهذا سوف يساعد على بناء شخصياتهم .

B) يجب علينا ان نعطى الاطفال اهتماما وننمى مواهبهم لكى يكونوا غير قادرين على الابداع . وهذا سوف يساعد على بناء شخصياتهم .

C) يجب علينا ان نعطى الاطفال اهتماما وننمى مواهبهم لكى يكونوا قادرين على الابداع . وهذا لن يساعد على بناء شخصياتهم .

D) يجب علينا ان نعطى الاطفال اهتماما وننمى مواهبهم لكى يكونوا قادرين على الابداع . وهذا سوف يساعد على بناء شخصياتهم .

6) Writing :

1) The conclusion sentence includes ………………………….

a the topic
b a restatement of the topic
c an introduction of the paragraph
d a hook

2) A closing sentence is the ………………………….sentence of a paragraph.

a first
b middle
c introduction
d last

3) We use a /an ………………………….to separate words in a list.

a comma
b mark
c period
d apostrophe

4) The topic sentence of a paragraph should be………………………….

a broad and general.
b always vague and unclear .
c broad enough to explain the topic.
d something new.

Test (8)

1) Choose the two correct answers from a, b, c , d or e:

1) Do you know how the phone got broken? The synonyms of " broken" are ……………..
a ambiguous b damaged c crushed d foggy e mature

2) All we are asking for is a fair wage. The antonyms of "fair" are……………………..
a lengthy b prejudiced c cloudy d adult e partial

Choose the correct answers from a, b, c or d :

3) Nora is a seven - ……………………..- old orphan. Her parents died in an accident.
a a year b year's c years' d year

4) I prefer buying all my needs ……………………..as there are a lot of offers there.
a offline b upland c online d outline

5) All teachers should be ……………..and tolerant to be able to deal with their students.
a complicated b complex c hard d flexible

6) ……………………..is a dishonest plan to get money.
a Software b Phishing c Downloading d Hacking

7) It is important to get an ……………………..software to protect your personal data on your computer.
a anti-human b anti-virus c anti-biotic d anti-septic

8) ……………………..the age of technology, communicating with your friends is easier.
a At b From c By d In

9) The word " ……………………..” means to break into a computer illegally.
a upload b database c hacking d app

10) When the light goes out at night, we usually depend on ……………………..
a daylight b sunlight c candlelight d darkness

11) I usually go ……………………..with my wife every Friday.
a to shopping b shop c shopping d shops

12) I ……………………..to the cinema. I have got a ticket.
a am going b am going to go c would go d go

13) Can I ask you for ……………………money to pay off my debts?
a some b any c many d a lot of

14) The accused man denied ……………………..into the house the week before.
a breaking b to break c broke d to breaking

15) A number of people ……………………..waiting for the train to arrive.
a is b has been c was d are

16) They ……………………..the match at 6 tomorrow. So let's meet them next week.
a will be watched b will be watching c would watch d are watching

2) Fill in the space:

On holidays, I usually go out with my friends to spend a nice time in the open air. This weekend we are (1)..............................to Fayoum. It is (2)..............................first time we go there and we think that we (3)..............................have a great time. Before having the tickets, we had looked for a good travel company that is trustful. The offer that they gave to us was really suitable. The tickets (4)..............................delivered to us yesterday.

1)	a gone	b going	c go	d to go
2)	a a	b only	c the	d at
3)	a to	b would	c will	d won't
4)	a are	b were	c was	d would be

3) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Hi Dalia,

You asked me to tell you about the interview that I had, on Tuesday. It did not start very well. My appointment was at eight o'clock so I had to get up very early. Then there was a downpour as I was walking to the office so I was very wet when I arrived. However, there were two other people who were there for interviews too, and they also got wet! When it was my turn, the manager was very friendly. He looked at my CV and said that I had excellent qualifications. Then he asked me to describe myself. I said that I was sociable and conscientious. He asked me if I spoke any languages.

I told him that I spoke English fluently. Then he asked me if I had done any volunteering. I told him that I often helped at a local charity for poor and disadvantaged children. He also asked me about my free time activities. I told him that I enjoyed weightlifting. He said that he found that surprising, but also impressive! He asked me why I wanted to work for his company. I explained that <u>it</u> had a very good reputation and that I had always wanted to work as a tour guide in a big organisation. At the end of the interview, he said that I was an excellent candidate and I was qualified to do the job.

He explained that he would make up his mind about who would get the job in the next few days. I really hope that I get it.

Write soon.

Best wishes,

Ola

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1) Which information did the manager find surprising?
   - a Ola helps a charity.
   - b Ola was wet.
   - c Ola is fluent in English.
   - d Ola likes weightlifting.

2) Why did the manager want to know if she had done any volunteering?
   - a Because he can't pay her.
   - b To find out if she is a kind person.
   - c Because he works for a charity.
   - d Because he needs someone to work with children.

3) What is the main idea of the email?
   - a Ola knows she has got the job.
   - b Ola doesn't know if she has got the job yet.
   - c Ola can't get the job.
   - d Why Ola will start the job in a few days?

4) What does the underlined word "it" refer to?
   - a The tour guide.
   - b The company.
   - c The manager.
   - d The job.

4) Choose the correct English Translation:

١- يجب أن يهدف التعليم الحديث إلى تنمية الذكاء والإبداع لدى الطالب حتى يصبح مواطنًا قادرًا على مواجهة تحديات المستقبل.

A. Modern education should aim to develop intelligence and innovation of the student to be unable to face the future challenges.
B. Modern education should aim to develop intelligent and innovation of the student to be able to face the future challenges.
C. Modern education should aim to develop intelligence and innovation of the student to be able to face the future changes.
D. Modern education should aim to develop intelligence and innovation of the student to be able to face the future challenges.

5) Choose the correct Arabic Translation:

1- We must unite and put an end to the problem of overpopulation that affects our country badly. Some of these problems are the rising of unemployment and the rising of living costs.

A. يجب ان نتحد ونضع نهاية لمشكلة الزيادة السكانية التى تؤثر على وطننا بطريقة سيئة . فارتفاع البطالة و تكاليف المعيشة هى بعض هذة المشكلات .
B. يجب ان نتحد ونضع نهاية لمشكلة الزيادة السكانية التى تؤثر على وطننا بطريقة سيئة . فارتفاع البطالة و تكاليف المعيشة هى احدى هذة المشكلات .
C. يجب ان نتحد ونضع نهاية لمشكلة زيادة التلوث التى تؤثر على وطننا بطريقة سيئة . فارتفاع البطالة و تكاليف المعيشة هى بعض هذة المشكلات .
D. يجب ان نتحد ونضع نهاية لمشكلة الزيادة السكانية التى تؤثر على وطننا بطريقة ما . فارتفاع البطالة و تكاليف المعيشة هى بعض هذة المشكلات .

6) Writing :

1) The rich man was a self……………………..……..made man.

a - a hyphen b No punctuation mark c ' an apostrophe d - dash

2) What is the function of a colon?

a To indicate a series of options
b To remove water from digested food in the intestine
c To use when commas get boring
d To indicate that a new sentence has begun

3) Which sentence uses punctuation correctly?

a David lost his wallet and books at school
b David lost his wallet, and books at school
c David lost his wallet, and books at school.
d David lost his wallet and books at school.

4) What is the main purpose of the persuasive paragraph?

a Inspire the reader to feel a certain way towards an event, character, place, etc.
b Explain a concept in full depth.
c Make the reader experience whatever is narrated.
d To describe something

Test (9)

1) Choose the two correct answers from a, b, c , d or e:

1) I want a ……………………..……..of paper to write something on.
a piece b pair c sheet d packet e slice

2) The accused man has the right to have a ……………………..……..trial .
a fair b just c clear d repeated e broken

Choose the correct answers from a, b, c or d :

3) You can't both answer the questions at the same time. You have to ……………..turns.
a make b do c carry out d take

4) It's very ……………………..……..for me to stay up late working all night.
a stress b stressed c stressful d stressfully

5) I made a complaint to the manager of the school about ……………………..……..on my son.
a bullying b rolling c pooling d soling

6) A young programmer managed to ……………………..……..into some bank data and transfer a sum of money to his account.
a track b smash c jack d hack

7) The minister's visit to our village was cancelled because of …………………..problems.
a secretarial b sociable c secretes d security

8) I ……………………..……..his name "Neil Armstrong" and discovered that he is the first man to walk on the moon.
a uploaded b downloaded c hacked d googled

9) The path isn't well paved. It is full of ……………………..……...
a barrel b funnel c saddle d gravel

10) ……………………..……..is something that farmers sometimes give their sheep to eat especially in winter.
a Hay b Milk c Meat d Fruit

11) The company had to ……………………..……..a big hole to get oil out.
a beg b dig c big d den

12) The ship sank and only a few passengers who could reach the ……………..……..of the sea.
a shore b bank c coast d road

13) The doctor advised me to practise ……………………..……..every day for ten minutes.
a to walk b walking c to walking d walk

14) Our friends……………………..……..a party for my birthday. They have prepared everything.
a are having b will have c going to have d have

15) Paris is one of ……………………..……..most beautiful cities in the world.
a a b an c the d no article

16) I regret ……………………..……..them the truth. I really didn't want to do that.
a to tell b to telling c tell d not telling

2) Fill in the space:

Bringing up children is a complex process. The parents are (1).............................. child's first educators. Every mistake they make in bringing them up is a battle lost in the fight (2)..............................a better future. Children should (3).............................. armed with good qualities to become good citizens. The things that are most vital in the care of a child are a little bit different age periods. Dealing with a baby is really different from dealing with (4)..............................adult.

1)	a a	b the	c no word	d an
2)	a against	b for	c at	d into
3)	a have	b have been	c be	d are
4)	a a	b no word	c an	d several

3) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Teenagers today live in a very competitive world. It is more important than ever to succeed at school if you hope to have a chance in the job market afterwards. It's no wonder that many young people worry about letting down their parents, their peers and themselves. In trying to please everyone, they take on too many tasks until it becomes harder and harder to balance homework assignments, parties, sports activities and friends. The result is that young people suffer from stress.

There are different ways of dealing with stress. Everyone knows that caffeine, whether it is in the form of coffee or soft drinks, keeps you awake and alert. But caffeine is a drug which can become addictive. In the end, like other drugs, caffeine only leads to more stress. A better way to deal with stress is to exercise: Research has proved that physical exercise is a good release for stress, because it increases certain chemicals in the brain which calm you down. Enough sleep is also an important way of avoiding stress and of staying healthy and full of energy.

Another way to avoid stress is by managing your time effectively. It is better to do a few tasks really well, than lots of tasks badly. Know your limits and try not to take on too much. Finally, if it all gets beyond your control, don't panic or get hysterical.

❒ Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1) The best title for this passage is ....

a teen activity | b teen stress | c teen hobby | d teen culture

2) The writer advises the teens to do things ....

a within control | b out of control | c beyond control | d out of reach

3) The writer is for the idea of the ....of work.

a amount | b quantity | c quality | d mass

4) Having a lot of burdens results in ....

a happiness | b success | c stability | d stress

4) Choose the correct English Translation:

١- إن ارتفاع تكاليف المعيشة واحدة من أصعب المشكلات في أى دول فقد يلجأ بعض الشباب إلى التضحية بأرواحهم عن طريق الهجرة غير الشرعية لعيش حياة أفضل.

- (A) The rising living costs are one of the most difficult problems in any country. Youth may resort to sacrifice themselves through legal immigration to lead a better life.
- (B) The rising living costs are one of the least difficult problems in any country. Youth may resort to sacrifice themselves through illegal immigration to lead a better life.
- (C) The raising living costs are one of the most difficult problems in any country. Youth may resort to sacrifice themselves through illegal immigration to lead a better life.
- (D) The rising living costs are one of the most difficult problems in any country. Youth may resort to sacrifice themselves through illegal immigration to lead a good life.

5) Choose the correct Arabic Translation:

1- Scientific research is important for the development of our country so the state should adopt Egyptian researchers.

- (A) البحث العلمى هام لتنمية وطننا لذلك يجب على الدولة ان تقتبس الباحثين المصريين
- (B) البحث العلمى هام لتنمية وطننا لذلك يجب على الولاية ان تتبنى الباحثين المصريين
- (C) البحث العلمى هام لتنمية وطننا لذلك يجب على الدولة ان تتبنى الباحثين المصريين
- (D) البحث العلمى هام لتنمية وطننا لذلك يجب على الدولة الا تتبنى الباحثين المصريين

6) Writing :

1) What is a descriptive paragraph?

- a Text describing a person, animal, place, thing, along with idea and theme.
- b Tell a story to the reader.
- c Give your opinion to the reader.
- d Explaining a concept or idea.

2) Which is not a part of paragraph structure?

a Body b Concluding Sentence c Topic sentence d Statistics

3) Transitions help with……………………..……..

a Coherence b topic sentence c body length d development

4) What would be a good way to start off a formal Email to someone that you don't know?

a Hey b Hello c Dear d Hi

Test (10)

1) Choose the two correct answers from a, b, c , d or e:

1) The defender apologised to his ……………………..……..for his mistakes in the match.

a classmates b colleagues c teammates d assistants d mates

2) Alex is one of the most charming cities in the world . The antonyms of " charming" are……………………..……..

a wonderful b bored c boring d fascinating d dull

Choose the correct answers from a, b, c or d :

3) You probably took my sandwiches instead ……………………..……..yours.

a off b of c on d by

4) When he clicked on the link, his computer stopped working ……………………..…….. It was malware.

a properly b probably c probable d priority

5) If you want something to remind you of what to do, download a/an ……………………..…….. on your phone.

a diary b appliance c software d application

6) I can't send you an email as my computer is not ……………………..……..to the internet.

a communicated b connected c constructed d contracted

7) My work isn't far from here. The antonym of the word "far" is ……………………..……..

a remote b neighbouring c isolated d near

8) Om Kolthom was a great singer. Her biography made ……………………..……..a film.

a to b up c into d by

9) He always buys red roses for his fiancée on her birthday. How ……………………..……..!

a romantic b horrible c funny d comic

10) We all should………………..Egypt against our enemies who want to hinder its progress.

a fight b pretend c defend d attack

11) My father expected me ……………………..……..the full mark in English.

a would get b will get c to get d getting

12) I am the first one congratulated my friend. His birthday ……………………..……..tomorrow.

a going to be b will be c would be d is being

13) I don't have much information about this matter. Only ……………………..……..

a many b a lot c a few d a little

14) My wife ……………………..……..wash the clothes. She has already decided that.

a will b is going to c would d can

15) We will go home after we ……………………..……..the match.

a had played b play c played d will play

16) I can't believe ……………………..……..success that my son achieved.

a the b no article c a d an

2) Fill in the space:

Tourism has a lot of good effects on us and the society as it is considered (1)..............................very important source of our national income. It also saves hard currency which the state carry (2)..............................important projects. Also, it creates a lot of job chances for the youth to help them to lead a better life. We (3)..............................develop tourism by all means and this is the responsibility of the government and the individuals (4)..............................well.

1)	a a	b their	c an	d too
2)	a on	b to	c out	d for
3)	a are	b can	c don't	d can't
4)	a too	b so	c as	d very

3) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

It must be said that the majority of those who are against genetically modified (GM) foods are neither living in countries which suffer from food shortages, nor facing starvation. Many scientists believe that without GM foods, the Third World will never overcome its food problems. At present, over one billion people live on less than one dollar a day. The United Nations hopes this number will be cut in half, within fifteen years. This will not happen if food continues to be produced in the conventional manner. Foods produced by traditional farming methods do not last very long and often spoil during transport. Very often, food sent by the West to countries suffering from famine, rots before it reaches its destination.

Now, scientists have found ways to preserve foods for much longer time. For example, they have developed a preservative made from vitamins and minerals which keeps even cut fruit fresh for up to ten days if refrigerated. Despite this, there are still people who believe agricultural research should be moving in a different direction. They accept that there is no real proof that GM foods are dangerous. However, they believe that the solutions that GM foods provide are short-term and that it is necessary to find longer-lasting and natural means to solve the world's food problems.

❒ Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1) The expression "cut in half" means ....

a cut into pieces b add one half
c decrease by half d become one and a half.

2) Most of the food sent to starving countries ....

a decays after it reaches them b decays on the way
c does not decay until it is eaten by them d never decays

3) Food ....is necessary to prevent it from decay.

a washing b preservation c booking d reserving

4) Some people are against genetically modified foods thinking they are..........................

a beneficial b harmful c useful d convenient

4) Choose the correct English Translation:

١- يجب علينا أن نحاول التمسك بتقاليدنا وعاداتنا من أجل أن تحافظ مصر على هويتها بين الدول.

A. We should try to stick to our traditional and customs to keep the identity of Egypt between countries.
B. We should try to stick to our traditions and customs to keep the identity of Egypt among countries.
C. We should try to stick to our traditions and habits to keep the identity of Egypt among countries.
D. We should try to stick to our traditions and customs to keep the identity of Egypt among countries.

5) Choose the correct Arabic Translation:

1- The media contributes to guiding public opinions towards the importance of culture and science in the development of any nation.

A. تساهم وسائل الاعلام في تكوين الرأي العام نحو اهمية الثقافة والعلم في تنمية اي امة .
B. تساهم وسائل الاعلام في توجيه الرأي العام نحو اهمية الثقافة والعلم في تنمية كل امة .
C. تساهم وسائل الاعلام في توجيه الرأي العام نحو اهمية الثقافة والعلم في تنمية اي امة .
D. تساهم وسائل الاعلام في توجيه الرأي العام نحو اهمية الثقافة في تنمية اي امة .

6) Writing :

1) "Alas!" is a/an ………………………..

a verb | b interjection | c adverb | d adjective

2) Which sentence is correct?

a After finishing his work, he went home.
d After finishing his work; he went home
c After finished his work, he went home.
d After finishing his work, He went home.

3) We use apostrophes to indicate ………………………..

a conclusion | b introduction | c possession | d completion

4) We can attach ………………………..to the email.

a digital photos | b documents | c jewelry | d a & b

المراجعة النهائية
الصف الأول الثانوي
عام – أزهر
اهداء من أسرة كتاب,,,
المستر EL-Mister



إصدارات سلسلة
كتاب EL.Mister
. . . Easy English



احرص علي اقتـنـاء نسختك من كتاب(المستر) EL-Mister
المرحلة الاعدادية والثانوية
الفصل الدراسي الثاني
اطلبوه من
مؤسـســـســـة المختـــــار
10 شارع سيف الدين المهراني داخل ممر بزرعا
امام فندق فونتانا –الفجالة – القاهرة
01222969045
0225883250
وللشحن لجميع المحافظات داخل مصر
مكتب المستر: 01018575326
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Treasure Island

VOCABULARY

Allow	يسمح	Fresh	منعش \ طازج
Barrel	برميل	Pirate	قرصان
Believe	يصدق	fight	عراك \ قتال
Blind	اعمى	Grab	يخطف
Bottom	قاع	Interested in	مهتم ب
Branch	فرع / غصن	Low	منخفض
Cannon	مدفع	contact	يتواصل مع
clue	دليل	magistrate	قاضى
Coast	ساحل (منطقة ساحلية)	shout	صيحه
Crazy	مهووس /مجنون	Sail	يبحر
crew	طاقم	rob	يسرق
Crutch	عصا / عكاز	Patient	صبور
Dangerous	خطير	Kneel	يركع
Dare	يجرؤ	Pale	شاحب
Dead	ميت	Leader	قائد
Defend	يدافع عن	supplies	مؤن
Disease	مرض	Rocky tops	قمم صخرية
Dry voice	صوت جاف / خشن	Spade	جاروف / معول
escape	يهرب	servant	خادم
Excited	مثار	Follow	يتبع
Frightened	خائف	Forever	للابد
Guard	يحرس	Owe	يدين
Harbour	مرفأ	Gang	عصابة
head	راس / ريس	Island	جزيرة
Hills	تلال	Thought	فكر / اعتقاد
Mutiny	تمرد / فتنه	Secret	سر
Parrot	ببغاء	Attack	هجوم
Scar	وحمة	cliff	رأس صخري
Shore	ساحل البحر	Surprised	مندهش
Sword	سيف	Inn	حانه
Trust	يثق / ثقه	Terrible	رهيب / سيء للغاية
Whistle	يصفر / صفير	Count	يعد / يحصى

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. To ……………………..……..is to protect someone or something .
   a Fire b pick c sink d defend
2. ……………………..……..are food , clothes ..etc that you need to take with you for a time .
   a supplies b commnications c diaries d entries
3. A ……………………..……..is a large gun with wheels.
   a gun b cannon c sword d fort
4. We need to go to the supermarket to get…..……..for the party. We need plenty of food.
   a supplies b communications c diaries d entries
5. The soldiers fought bravely and ……………………..……..the castle.
   a defended b ought c took d left
6. I usually ……………………..……..my grandparents by phone and email.
   a communicate b connect c contact d join
7. Luckily, we were able to ……………………..……..to the station and catch the train; we arrived there in time.
   a arrive b reach c get d get out
8. Tourism has a lot of good sides; it has many ……………………..……..to make use of.
   a pros b risks c dangers d alerts
9. You ……………………..……..me twenty thousand pounds. Please, I need my money back.
   a own b owe c possess d have
10. The policeman ………………..……..the criminal's arm and pushed him into the police car.
    a bit b guarded c released d grabbed
11. There was a small……..by the road where we could have a meal and spend the night.
    a beach b inn c prison d pool
12. Being ……………………..…….., he needs someone to help him cross the road.
    a strong b indebted c blind d wealthy
13. There's a night watchman who ……………………..……..our school at night.
    a guards b steals c fears d frightens
14. In ancient times, people usually carried ………..to protect themselves or fight others.
    a tanks b submarines c missiles d Swords
15. I wanted to ask my father for more pocket money, but I didn't……………………..……..
    a guard b dare c attack d owe
16. This wound might leave a /an……………………..……..on your cheek.
    a scare b scar c inn d guard
17. His long illness made him……………………..……..
    a healthy b powerful c pale d strong
18. Be careful! This ……………………..……..is steep and very dangerous.
    a cliff b plain c lake d tree

19. A……………………..is the most important person in an organization.
a head b crew c clerk d cleaner
20. A/an……………………..is someone whose job is to live in another person's house and do jobs for them, such as cleaning.
a magistrate b officer c servant d captain
21. To ……………………..is to steal something from a person, shop etc.
a give b donate c hide d rob
22. A……………………..are the people who work together on a ship, plane etc.
a Crew b staff c team d gang
23. To ……………………..is to succeed in leaving a place when someone or something is trying to stop you.
a rob b escape c guard d dare
24. A………is someone who decides if a person is guilty of less serious crimes in a court.
a doctor b sailor c cook d magistrate
25. A……………………..is an object or piece of information that helps to solve a crime.
a servant b crew c clue d head
26. ………..is a group of valuable قيمة things such as gold الذهب, silver الفضة, jewelsالمجوهرا
a Treasure b Scar c Adventure d Head
27. A/An……………………..is a piece of land completely surrounded by water.
a beach b island c desert d river
28. A/An……………………..is the mark (x or +) used on paper, to representتشير إلى where something is, or where something should be.
a equal b plus c cross d minus
29. One of the soldiers led a ……………………..against his captain.
a rescue mission b mutiny c murder d mirror
30. This oil field produces two million ……………………..a year.
a pirates b destinations c barrels d parrots
31. I asked one of the secretaries to take a ……………………..to the manager.
a away b rest c meal d note
32. After the accident hurt his leg, he had to be on ……………………..for 3 months.
a crutches b prison c charge d crew
33. Nothing is left in the fridge. It is completely ……………………..
a full b filled c empty d stuffed
34. A learner has to be ……………………..learning takes its time.
a patience b patient c ill d diseased
35. You have to ……………………..for the drinks . They aren't free.
a call b drink c take d pay

36. He was the leader of the……………………..……..who robbed the bank.
a guard b donors c team d gang

37. There were three ships in the ……………………..……..this morning.
a airport b harbor c flight d destination

38. My daughter has a ……………………..……..that can sing and repeat what we say.
a puppy b parrot c kitten d hen

39. What we say is top ……………………..…….. It isn't for publishing.
a secret b public c sore d tip

40. The fox ……………………..……..and kills the birds on our farm.
a feeds b returns c attacks d protects

41. It isn't safe to go sailing in this area as there are ……………………..……..
a rescuers b parrots c pirates d patriots

42. A ……………………..……..is part of a tree that grows out from the trunk and that has leaves and fruit growing from it
a Leaf b root c branch d seed

43. The ……………………..……..is the area where the land meets the sea .
a shore b coast c waves d harbor

44. The ……………………..……..is the land along the edge of a large area of water such as an ocean or lake.
a shore b coast c wave d harbor

45. A\an ……………………..……..is an illness which affects a person , animal or plant.
a fight b expression c branch d disease

46. A ……………………..……is a small object that produces a high sound when you blow into it.
a Mark b thought c whistle d mistake

47. To ……………………..……..is to rest or do something that is enjoyable, especially after you have been working.
a mark b relax c exert d labour

48. To …………..is to believe that someone is honest or will not do anything bad or wrong.
a blow b doubt c lie d trust

49. The little child held ……………………..……..the leg of a chair to help him stand up
a of b off c onto d into

50. The referee ……………………..……..his whistle and ended the match.
a blew b said c fed d bit

51. When the car hit the man, he gave a loud……………………..……..
a rhyme b laugh c smile d shout

52. A \ an ……………………..……..is the person who controls other people .
a servant b pirate c leader d inn owner

53. To ……………………..……..is to hit , kick or fire guns at other people.
a Fight b help c assist d support

54. ……………………..……..means unwell in one's mind.
a helpful b kind c sane d crazy

55. A \ an……………..is a piece of material used to control wind power on a ship or a boat.
a sail b row c engine d sailor

56. a ……………………..……..is a tool for digging that has a long handle and broad metal blade that you push into the ground.
a gun b spade c note d map

57. Your ……………………..……..stops you thinking clearly and taking the right decision.
a education b health c worry d experience

58. When it is ……………………..…….., it is difficult or impossible to see.
a Dark b right c light d sunny

59. I ……………………..……..that the man was a criminal when I saw the gun he was carrying .
a fought b sailed c worried d realized

60. Raise your ……………………..……..so that we can hear you .
a head b sound c voice d noise

61. I felt relaxed after the walk in the ……………………..……..air of the countryside.
a fresh b poisoned c bad d hot

62. To ……………………..……..is to protect someone or something .
a Fire b pick c sink d defend

63. ……………………..……..are food , clothes ..etc that you need to take with you for a time .
a supplies b communications c diaries d entries

64. A ……………………..……..is a large gun with wheels.
a gun b cannon c sword d fort

65. We need to go to the supermarket to get ……………………..……..for the party. We need plenty of food.
a supplies b communications c diaries d entries

66. The soldiers fought bravely and ……………………..……..the castle.
a defended b ought c took d left

67. I usually ……………………..……..my grandparents by phone and email.
a communicate b connect c contact d join

68. Luckily, we were able to ……………………..……..to the station and catch the train; we arrived there in time.
a arrive b reach c get d get out

69. Tourism has a lot of good sides; it has many ……………………..……..to make use of.
a pros b risks c dangers d alerts

Writing

الرجاء حفظ هذة الكلمات جيدا حتى يتسنى لك فهم السؤال

Punctuation marks	علامات الترقيم	Full stop Period	النقطة	Interjection Exclamation	لفظ تعجبى
Comma	الفاصله السفلى	Dash (_)	الشرطة	Preposition	حرف جر
Colon	النقطتين	Noun	الاسم	Pronoun	ضمير
Semi colon	الفاصله المنقوطه	Verb	الفعل	Title	عنوان
Apostrophe	الفاصله العليا	Adverb	الحال	Topic	موضوع
		Adjective	الصفة	Topic sentence	جملة الموضوع
Question mark	علامة استفهام	Conjunction	الرابط	Thesis	الفكرة الرئيسيه
exclamation mark / point	علامة تعجب	indent space	الهامش	Hook Attention grabber	العبارة الجاذبة
Essay	مقال	Paragraph	الفقرة	Series	سلسلة
Unity	وحدة	Coherence	الترابط	Conclusion	خاتمة
Body	الموضوع	Main idea	الفكرة الرئيسة	Transition	انتقا
Introduction	مقدمه	Conclude	يختتم	How- to essay	مقال عملية / كيفيه
Narrative	روائى	Expository	تفسيرى	Argumentative	جدلى
Descriptive	وصفى	Persuasive	اقناعى	End	نهايه
Critical	نقدى	Literary	ادبى	Rhetorical	بلاغى
Cause & effect	سبب و نتيجه	Slang	عامية	Brevity	اقتضاب
Dignified style	اسلوب تفخيم	Personal touch	لسة شخصية	Correct	صحيح
Summary	ملخص	Repetition	تكرار	Determiner	اداة تحديد
Supporting	داعمه	Closing	اختتام	influence	يؤثر على
characteristic	سمه	Details	تفاصيل	Cliché	ابتذال
Clinching	استخدام جملة ختامية	Explanatory	توضيحى	Abbreviation	اختصار
Compare & Contrast	مقارنة وتناقض	Problem & Solution	حل المشكله والحل	Classification	تصنيف
Definition	تعريف	Illustration	ايضاح	Fact or Opinion	حقيقه ام رأى
Heading	عنوان	Username	اسم المستخدم	Domain name	اسم النطاق
commercial	تجارى	Colloquial	عامية	stands for	يرمز الى
separate	يفصل	attachment	مرفق	inbox	صندوق الوارد
sender	راسل	sign into	يدخل الى	informal	غير رسمى
Recipient	مستلم	Password	كلمة سر	Formal	رسمى
quotation	اقتباس	Fragment	جملة ناقصة	context	سياق
Inverted commas	علامات تنصيص	restate	يعيد صياغه	Restatement	اعدة صياغة
symbols	رموز	indicate	يوضح	Convince	يقنع
Reflective	تاملى	subject	موضوع	Logical	منطقى
component	مكون	proportions	نسبه	Brainstorming	عصف ذهنى
Clustering	تجميع افكار	Broad	واسع	Announcement	تصريح
surprise	دهشه	Clincher	نقطة حاسمه	Hyphen (-)	الواصله

Definitions

Noun الاسم	is a word that identifies a person, a thing, or an idea, quality, or state حاله
Verb الفعل	A verb describes / expresses an action or a state of being. What a person or thing does or what happens
Adjective الصفة	is a word that describes a noun, giving extra information details about it.
Adverb الحال	is a word used to give information / describes about a verb
Pronoun الضمير	used to replace a noun in order to avoid repeating it.
Preposition حرف الجر	A preposition is a word such as after, in, to, on, and with. - Prepositions are used in front of nouns or pronouns. - They describe the position of something or the way in which something is done.
Conjunction الرابط	(a connective) is a word such as and, because, but, for, if, or, and when. - Conjunctions are used to connect phrases, clauses, and sentences.
Determiner اداةالتحديد	introduces a noun, such as (a/an, the, every, this, those, or many)
Exclamation (Interjection) لفظ تعجبى	a word or phrase that expresses strong emotion, such as surprise, pleasure, or anger. - Ex: ouch / god / oh
Body	The middle paragraphs of an essay
Conclusion of an essay خاتمة	Should have a restatement اعادة صياغة of the topic sentence
Audience جمهورالقراء	The intended group of readers for a text .
Transitions الكلماتالانتقالية	Signal words helping organize a paragraph , using time order or listening order
Biography السيرةالذاتية	A text about a person's life written by the person who lived that life
Thesis الفكرةالرئيسيه	The main idea or central topic of a text
Transitive verb فعل متعد	it needs an object مفعول
Intransitive verb فعل لازم	can't be followed by an object
Essay المقال	a group of paragraphs about a topic
Hook	Another name for attention grabber sentence
Bulk	Another name for the body of an essay
Header	A part of an e-mail that contains the address and the sender
A sentence fragment	It is a group of words that looks like a sentence, but isn't a complete sentence.
@	User name @ domain name

Parts of Speech
اجــزاء الكــلام

تنقسم اجزاء الكلام الى تسع اجزاء وهى

1. Noun الاسم

Nouns are a person, place, thing, or idea.

There are two main types of nouns : common nouns and proper nouns.

- Words for people, places and things are called common nouns.

ruler /chair/ hammer/ bicycle/ truth/book/ lamp /ladder/ train/ cooker/dog /puppy/bank/ airport / singer/ manager/ teacher /

Proper nouns : The names of particular people, places and things are proper nouns. They always begin with a capital letter.

2. Pronoun الضمير

Pronouns stand in for nouns in order to avoid repeating them.

- Examples: I, you, he, she, it, ours, them, who, which, anybody, ourselves.

3. Verb الفعل

Action words that tell what happens in a sentence.

- Examples: sing, dance, believes, seemed, finish, eat, drink, be, became

4. Adjective الصفة

Adjectives describe nouns and pronouns.

- Examples: hot, lazy, funny, unique, bright, beautiful, poor, smooth.

5. Adverb الحال

Adverbs describe verbs, adjectives, and even other adverbs.

- Examples: softly, lazily, often, only, hopefully, softly, sometimes.

6. Preposition حروف الجر

Prepositions show special, time-based, and role relations between a noun or pronoun and the other words in a sentence.

- Examples: up, over, against, by, for, into, close to, out of, apart from.

7. Conjunction الرابط

Conjunctions join words, phrases, and clauses in a sentence. There are coordinating(and ,but ,or) , subordinating (after , before , as long as , when , till...), and correlative conjunctions (both ....and , neither......nor).

- Examples: and, but, or, so, yet, both ....and. neither ...nor, either............... ..or

8.Article/determiner اداة التحديد

Articles and determiners function like adjectives by modifying nouns

Articles and determiners specify and identify nouns, and there are indefinite and definite articles.

- Examples: articles:a,an,the;determiners:these,that,those,enough,much,few,which, what.

9. Interjection/ Exclamation لفظ تعجبي

Interjections are expressions that can stand on their own or be contained within sentences. These words and phrases often carry strong emotions and convey reactions.

- Examples: ah, whoops, ouch, yabba dabba do!

Interjections can form complete sentences on their own. الالفاظ التعجبية تكون جمل كامله

Choose the correct answer from a,b c or d:

1. What part of speech describes a verb, adjective, or adverb and answers when? where? how? and to what extent?

a verb　b noun　c adverb　d adjective

2. What part of speech connects words or groups of words? Examples are for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so?

a preposition　b adverb　c conjunction　d adjective

3. What part of speech substitutes for a noun or pronoun?

a preposition　b pronoun　c conjunction　d adjective

4. Which part of speech expresses a mild or sudden burst of emotion?

a preposition　b interjection　c conjunction　d adjective

5. Which part of speech describes the distance/placement/proximity of one word and another word in a sentence?

a preposition　b adverb　c conjunction　d adjective

6. What part of speech describes a person, place, thing, or idea?

a verb　b noun　c adverb　d adjective

7. The hot-air balloon was invented by two [French] brothers who ran a paper bag factory. The underlined word is a /an ………………..……..

a verb　b noun　c adverb　d adjective

8. They landed in [a] nearby field. The undelined word is a/an………………..……..

a interjection　b article　c adjective　d adverb

9. Children in [Egypt] live well and are cared for. The undelined word is a/an……..……..

a Common noun　b proper noun　c abstract noun　d interjection

10. What part of speech tells what is being done in the sentence?

a verb　b noun　c adverb　d adjective

11. What is the part of speech that is the last word of a preposition?

a noun　b Object of a preposition　c adverb　d adjective

12. What type of speech is the word "suit" in the following sentence? The woman in the pink suit fell down suddenly.

a noun　b Object of a preposition　c adverb　d adjective

13. What type of speech is the word "already" in the following sentence? Have the girls in that room already finished their report for Language Arts?

a verb b noun c adverb d adjective

14. What type of speech is the word "finished" in the following sentence? Have the girls in that room already finished their report for Language Arts?

a verb b noun c adverb d adjective

15. He will visit his grandparents for two weeks this summer. The undelined word is a/an…………………..……..

a adverb b conjunction c noun d pronoun

16. Silently read your book. The undelined word is a/an…………………..……..

a adjective b adverb c preposition d verb

17. Hey! Put that down! The undelined word is a/an…………………..……..

a adjective b adverb c interjection d Noun

18. Liam brought his notebook to class. The undelined word is a/an…………………..……..

a adverb b conjunction c noun d pronoun

19. Your test scores were almost perfect. The undelined word is a/an…………………..……..

a adjective b adverb c noun d pronoun

20. Fathers and sons enjoy taking long fishing trips to the lake. The undelined word is a/an…………………..……..

a adverb b conjunction c noun d preposition

21. Everyone was happy to see the young man return home safely. The undelined word is a/an…………………..……..

a conjunction b noun c pronoun d preposition

22. Ouch! You are hurting me. The undelined word is a/an….

a conjunction b interjection c pronoun d verb

23. We will celebrate your promotion <u>tomorrow</u>. The undelined word is a/an……………..……..

a adverb b noun c pronoun d preposition

Punctuation marks علامات الترقيم

1-Punctuation Marks علامات الترقيم

- Punctuation is the system of symbols that we use to separate written sentences and parts of sentences, and to make their meaning clear. Each symbol is called a "punctuation mark".

- تَسْتخْدَم علامات الترقيم لتوضيح معنى الجُمَل وإبراز الأشياء التي نريد التأكيد عليها. يُمْكِنك استخدام علامات الترقيم لتنظيم وترتيب كتابتك.

- يُمْكِنك إدراك أهمية علامات الترقيم إذا حاولت قراءة الفقرة التالية التي لا تحتوي على أي علامة من علامات ترقيم.

- perhaps you dont always need to use commas periods colons etc to make sentences clear when i am in a hurry tired cold lazy or angry i sometimes leave out punctuation marks grammar is stupid i can write without it and dont need it my uncle Harry once said he was not very clever and i never understood a word he wrote to me i think ill learn some punctuation not too much enough to write to Uncle Harry he needs some help

- والآن دعنا نضع علامات الترقيم لنرى الاختلاف الذي سيَحْدُث!

- Perhaps you don't always need to use commas, periods, colons etc. to make sentences clear. When I am in a hurry, tired, cold, lazy, or angry I sometimes leave out punctuation marks. "Grammar is stupid! I can write without it and don't need it," my uncle Harry once said. He was not very clever, and I never understood a word he wrote to me. I think I'll learn some punctuation - not too much, enough to write to Uncle Harry. He needs some help!

والسؤال الآن ماهي أنواع علامات الترقيم وكيفية استخدامها في اللغة الإنجليزية؟ وهذا ما سيتم الحديث عنه الآن.

Types of punctuation in English
أنواع علامات الترقيم في اللغة الإنجليزية

◆ هناك العديد من أنواع علامات الترقيم في اللغة الإنجليزية الأكثر شيوعا واستخداما ، بهدف توضيح معنى الجمل وسردها بشكل منظم.

1-Capital Letters الحروف الكبيرة

◆ يكون الحرف كابتل في بداية الحالات التالية:

Do you have a car?	الكلام (أيا كان هذا الكلام سواء جملة أو سؤال)	١
Roquia Mohamed Omer	أسماء الناس	٢
Egypt - Cairo	أسماء الدول والمدن	٣
Arabic - Egyptian	اللغات - الجنسيات	٤
Sunday - April	أيام الأسبوع - شهور السنة	٥
Mr - Dr - USA - NASA - OMS	الاختصارات (للألقاب – الدول المركبة – المؤسسات..)	٦
The Arab-Israeli conflict	عناوين المقالات والبراجرافات	٧
Fantastic Mr. - Titanic	أسماء الكتب و الأفلام	٨
The World War	أسماء الأحداث العالمية الكبرى	٩
She and I love English.	في أي مكان في الجملة (I) الضمير	١٠

2-Full stop (.) النقطة

◆ يُطلَق عليها (point أو full stop أو period) في الإنجليزي الأمريكي

◆ بينما تُعرَف في الإنجليزي البريطاني بإسم (full stop)

تُعَد النقطة من أسهل علامات الترقيم استخدامًا . فهي تُشبه السكين في استخدامها حيث تُستخدَم لتقطيع الجُمَل والوصول بها إلى الطول المطلوب. بصفة عامة ، يُمكِنك تقسيم الجُمَل عن طريق وضْع نقطة في نهاية كل فكرة تراها منطقية وكاملة من وجهة نظرك بشكل عام. ، بمعنى لو قولت

- *I bought a car.(جملة منتهية ومفيدة بأني اشتريب سيارة) The car is blue.*

وتستخدم في هذه الحالات

➢ تمييز نهاية الجملة الخبرية عن الجُمَل الاستفهامية والتعجبية

- Cairo is the capital of Egypt.
- I was born in Giza and now live in Cairo.

➢ مع الاختصارات

- قد تتطلب العديد من الاختصارات وضْع نقطة بعدها . في الإنجليزي البريطاني ،ولكن لا يتم وضْع نقطة بعد الاختصارات مثل (Dr, Mr, Mrs, Ms)
- كما لا يتم وضْع نقطة بعد الاختصارات التي تتكون من الحروف الأولى من الكلمات في الإنجليزي الأمريكي ، مثل.(MA, Phd, CIA)
- قد تتطلب بعض هذه الاختصارات استخدام النقاط أو قد يصح الاستخدامان (بنقطة أو بدون نقطة).

- I will arrive between 6 a.m. and 7 a.m.
- We are coming on Fri., Jan. 4.

علامات الحذف

قد تُصادفك أحيانًا جملة تنتهي بثلاث نقاط متتالية. هذه النقاط الثلاث تشير إلى أن جزء من الجملة أو النص تم اقتباسه أو تم حذفه وترك للقارئ حرية استكمال الفكرة وتخيلها كما يحلو له.

- He is always late, but you know how I feel about that…

وضعْ النقطة بعد الكلمة الواحدة

أحيانًا قد تتكون الجملة من كلمة واحدة فقط. في هذه الحالة يتم وضع نقطة في نهاية الجملة مثلما هو الحال مع بقية الجُمَل. تُستَخدَم هذه الجُمَل عادةً عندما يكون الفاعل مفهومًا من السياق أو عند إلقاء التحية أو إعطاء أمر.

- "Goodbye."   "Stop."

استخدام النقطة مع الأعداد

تُستَخدَم النقطة مع الأعداد في اللغة الإنجليزية لفصل الرقم عن الكسر العشري. يُطلَق على النقاط التى تستَخدَم مع الأرقام اسم النقطة العشرية وتقرأ "point"

- 14.17 = fourteen point one seven
- $10.43 = ten dollars and 43 cents   (باستثناء حالات استخدامها مع المبالغ المالية)

3-Comma (,)   الفاصلة

- توجد بعض القواعد العامة التى يُمْكِن اتباعها عند استخدام الفاصلة. ومع ذلك، ستجد أن هناك الكثير من الطرق الأخرى التي يُمْكِن أن تستَخدَم فيها الفاصلة لإضافة معنى إلى الجملة أو تأكيد نقطة أو معنى مُعَين.
- بالرغم من أننا تعلمنا دائمًا أن الفاصلة تُستَخدَم لخلق "مساحات للتنفس" بين الجُمَل إلا أنها في الحقيقة، وبمعنى أكثر دقة، تُستَخدَم لتنظيم مجموعات الأفكار المنطقية والمتشابهة.
- يستخدِم معظم الأشخاص الفاصلة للتأكد من أن المعنى الذي يريدون إيصاله واضح، وغالبًا ما يلجأون إلى استخدامها حتى لو كان من الممكن التعبير عن المعنى المُراد بدونها.

فَصْل العبارات والجُمَل وقوائم الكلمات عن بعضها

تُستَخدَم الفاصلة لفَصْل العناصر الموجودة في قائمة ما بعضها عن بعض. دائمًا ما يتم فَصْل آخر عنصرين في القائمة باستخدام كلمة "and" أو "or" ويجب أن تسبقهم فاصلة. تُعرَف الفاصلة الأخيرة في القائمة بِإسم. "Oxford Comma"

مع الروابط

١- نضع (Comma) بين الجملتين في حالة اذا جاءت هذه الروابط اول الكلام

After / Before / As soon as /
If/While/When/Because/As/Since/Unless/Although
Though/Even though/Despite/In spite of/Provided that/Supposing that

- After I had done the homework, I slept.

٢- لا نضع (Comma) بين الجملتين في حالة اذا جاءت هذه الروابط وسط الجملتين.

- I slept after I had done my homework.

٣- لا نستخدم (comma) قبل الروابط (For / and / nor / but / or / yet /so)

- الا اذا جاء بعدها جملة كاملة

- Grammar is boring but necessary.
- Grammar is boring, but it's necessary.
- He studied hard, so he passed the test.

فصل الجمل الغير مكتملة المعنى

تستخدم الفاصلة لفصل الجملة التى بنهايتها لم يكتمل المعنى المقصود الا بالجملة الثانية .

- When I was young, I slept at 12 a.m.

سلاسل الجُمَل المستقلة

- I met Harry, we went for a swim together, and afterwards Harry went home.
- I like your son, I might even love him, but he is not a very good soccer player.

سلاسل الأسماء المتتابِعة

- For dinner I had soup, fish, chicken, dessert and coffee.

سلاسل الصفات المتتابِعة

- يتم فصل الصفات عن بعضها باستخدام فاصلة اذا كانت من نفس النوع ،
- She was young, beautiful, kind and intelligent.
- ولكن لا يتم وضع فاصلة بين الصفات إذا كانت الصفة تصف صفة أخرى (كما في المثال الثالث).
- The house we visited was dark, dreary and run-down.
- She was wearing a bright red shirt.

سلاسل الأفعال المتتابِعة

- Tony ran towards me, fell, yelled and fainted.
- The boy leapt, spun, twisted and dove into the water.

سلاسل العبارات

- The car smashed into the wall, flipped onto its roof, slid along the road, and finally stopped against a tree.

إدراج التفاصيل البينية

- استخدِم الفاصلة لإدراج بعض جُمَل الوصل غير المُحدِدة أو التفاصيل والتعليقات غير الأساسية. تُوضَع الفاصلة على جانبيّ هذه الجُمَل.
- China, one of the most powerful nations on Earth, has a huge population.
- Jason's grandmother, who was born in 1930, lived through the Second World War.
- Cats, unlike dogs, do not respect their masters.
- My friend, Omer, likes to go scuba diving.
- ولكن لاحظ أننا لا نستخدمها مع ضمير الوصل (that)
- The dress that I borrowed from my friend was too small.

بعد عبارات اسم الفاعل

- Hearing that her father was in hospital, Jane left work immediately.
- Walking to the bus stop that morning, Sam knew it was going to be a special day.

مع الأسئلة المُذيَّلة

- She lives in Paris, doesn't she?
- We haven't met, have we?

بعد كلمات التعجب والاندهاش

◆ تستخدم (Comma) بعد بعض الكلمات التى يمكن أن نبدأ بها الجملة لتدل على الرفض أو القبول أو التعجب او الاندهاش ، مثل

Luckily \Fortunately لحسن الحظ - Unluckily \Unfortunately لسوء الحظ
Surprisingly من المثير للدهشة - Interestingly من المثير للإهتمام - Obviously- Clearly من الواضح - Personally بشكل شخصي - Theoretically نظريا - Definitely بالتأكيد - Yes نعم
- No لا - Undoubtedly بلاشك - Technically من الناحية التقنية

- Yes, I will stay a little longer, thank you.
- No, he isn't like other boys.
- Wait, I didn't mean to scare you.

مع اسم المخاطب

◆ وتأتى بعد اسم المخاطب إذا جاء أول الكلام وقبله اذا جاء أخر الكلام.

- Open the door, Ali. ➡ Ali, open the door.

تنبيه أخير

◆ تَذَكّر أن وضع الفاصلة في المكان غير الصحيح قد يؤدي إلى تغيير تام في المعنى. لاحِظ الجملتين التاليتين

- I detest liars like you; I believe that honesty is the best policy. أكرهك لأنك كذاب
- I detest liars, like you; I believe that honesty is the best policy. كلانا يكره الكذابين

3-Exclamation mark (!) علامة التعجب

◆ تُستَخدَم علامة التعجب للتعبير عن الغضب أو الدهشة أو المفاجأة أو لتأكيد عبارة أو تعليق صغير. تُستَخدَم علامات التعجب بشكل محدود سواء في الكتابات العادية أو المهنية.

- Help! Help! ➡ That's unbelievable! ➡ Look out!

◆ تُوضَع علامات التعجب بعد بعض العبارات للتعبير عن أن العبارة مُضحِكة أو تستدعى السخرية أو التهكم.

- What a lovely day! (عندما يكون من الواضح جدًا أن اليوم ليس جميلًا على الإطلاق)
- That was clever! (عندما يقوم شخص ما بتصرف غبي)

◆ في الكتابات والمحادثات العادية غير الرسمية (كما في الرسائل القصيرة، وبرامج الدردشة، والفيس بوك، وتويتر) قد تُستَخدَم علامة التعجب مع علامة الاستفهام للدلالة على التعجب وعدم التأكد في نفس الوقت. يشيع استخدام علامتين أو ثلاث علامات متتالية للتعجب في أساليب الكتابة غير الرسمية للدلالة على عدم معرفة المتحدث بشيء معين.

- He's getting married!? ➡ That's insane!!!

4-Question mark (?) علامة الاستفهام

◆ استخدِم علامة الاستفهام في نهاية الأسئلة المباشرة.

- What is your name?
- Do you speak Italian?
- You're Spanish, aren't you?

◆ لاحظ أننا لا نستخدِم علامة الاستفهام مع الأسئلة في الكلام غير المباشر (يكون الفاعل قبل الفعل).

- He asked me what my name was.
- She asked if I was Spanish.
- Ask them where they are going.

◆ مهما طال السؤال يجب وضع علامة الاستفهام في نهايته.

▪ Isn't it true that global warming is responsible for more and more problems which are having a disastrous effect on the world's climate and leading to many millions of people in countries that can least afford it having to contend with more and more hardship?
▪ Why is it that even though you are unkind to me, ignore me when I ask you for help, and consistently forget to thank me when I do favors for you, you still claim to want me to be your friend and appear surprised when I prefer to hang out with other people?

◆ يُمْكِن أن تظهر علامات الاستفهام داخل الجُمَل.

▪ There is cause for concern (isn't there?) that the current world economic balance is so fragile that it may lead to a global economic downturn.
▪ "Why is she here?" asked Henry.

5-Colons (:) النقطتان

◆ تُستَخدَم النقطتان للدلالة على أن ما يليهما تفصيل لما قبلهما حيث يتم تقديم قائمة بعدهما تفَصِل أو توضح الشيء المذكور قبلهما.

▪ There are many reasons for poor written communication: lack of planning, poor grammar, misuse of punctuation marks, and insufficient vocabulary.
▪ He collected a strange assortment of items: bird's eggs, stamps, bottle tops, string, and buttons.
▪ He had just one fault: an enormous ego.

◆ تُستَخدَم النقطتان أيضًا لفَصْل الساعات عن الدقائق عند كتابة الوقت.

▪ 4:15 = "four fifteen" ➡ 6:45 = "six forty-five"

6-The semi-Colon (;) الفاصلة المنقوطة

◆ تقع الفاصلة المنقوطة موقع الوسط من النقطة والفاصلة. يُمْكِن استخدام الفاصلة المنقوطة لربط العبارات والجُمَل المرتبطة مع بعضها بشكل موضوعي دون الحاجة إلى استخدام رابط.

▪ I like your brother; he's a good friend.

◆ بالإضافة إلى ذلك، يُمْكِن أن تستَخدَم الفواصل المنقوطة بدلًا من الفواصل لفصل عناصر قائمة ما عن بعضها إذا كانت هذه العناصر تحتوي بالفعل على فواصل.

▪ Many great leaders, Churchill, leader of Britain during the Second World War; Alexander, the great Emperor and general; and Napolean, the brilliant French general, had strong characters, which were useful when their countries were at war but which did not serve them well in times of peace.

7-Quotation Marks (" ") علامات التنصيص

◆ تستخدم علامات التنصيص مع الكلام المباشر.

▪ "I'm going to the store now," she said.

◆ قد تستَخدَم علامات التنصيص المزدوجة أو المفردة للإشارة إلى العبارات الاصطلاحية أو غير المألوفة.

▪ I've always thought that he was very annoying, a bit of a 'pain in the neck.'
▪ I'm not sure what you mean by "custodial care".

◆ يُمْكِن أن تستَخدَم علامات التنصيص المزدوجة والمفردة لأغراض معينة في مسرد المراجع أو عند توثيق المراجع في الكتابة العلمية. توجد مجموعة من الطرق التي يتم بها تنظيم المراجع والتي يكون لكل منها مجموعة من التنسيقات القياسية الخاصة بها. قد تفَضِل المؤسسات والمنظمات الأكاديمية المختلفة استخدام أحد هذه الطرق دون غيرها أو استخدام طريقة خاصة بهم والتي تكون موجودة عادةً في 'الدليل الإرشادي' الخاص بهم.

▪ "The Migration Flight of the Lesser Tweazle", by Jeremey Adams, The Bird Spotter Magazine, July 2009.

8- Apostrophes (') الفاصلة العليا

◆ قد يجد المتعلمون صعوبة في استخدام الفاصلة العليا تفوق الصعوبات التي يواجهونها عند استخدام علامات الترقيم الأخرى مجتمعة. لكن يبدو أن المشكلة دائمًا ما تتعلق بعدم إدراك المتعلمين أن للفاصلة العليا في اللغة الإنجليزية استخدامين فقط (مختلفين وهامين للغاية) وهما: التعبير عن الملكية واختصار الكلمات.

استخدام الفاصلة العليا في الاختصار

◆ يُعَد استخدام الفاصلة العليا في اختصار الكلمات من أكثر استخداماتها شيوعًا، حيث تُستخدَم للجمع بين الاسم والفعل أو الضمير والفعل. تحل الفاصلة العليا مَحَل الحرف الذي يتم حذفه حيث يتم وضعها مكان الحرف المحذوف.

النوع	بدون اختصار	مُختصَرة
not	▪ is not, has not, had not, did not, would not, can not	▪ isn't, hasn't, hadn't, didn't, wouldn't, can't
is	▪ she is, there is, he is, it is, Mary is, Jim is, Germany is, who is	▪ she's, there's, he's, it's, Mary's, Jim's, Germany's, who's
am	▪ I am	▪ I'm
will	▪ I will, you will, she will, we will, they will	▪ I'll, you'll, she'll, we'll, they'll
would	▪ I would, you would, he would, we would, they would	▪ I'd, you'd, he'd, we'd, they'd
have	▪ I have, you have, we have, they have	▪ I've, you've, we've, they've
are	▪ you are, they are, we are	▪ you're, they're, we're

◆ غالبًا ما يخلط الأشخاص – بما في ذلك مُتحَدثي الإنجليزية الأصليين– بين (it's، its) و (your، you're)

◆ و (whose، who's) و (there، their، they're). توضِح الأمثلة التالية الفرق بينهم.

- It's a nice day outside. (اختصار)
- The cat is dirty. Its fur is matted. (ملكية)
- You're not supposed to be here. (اختصار)
- This is your book. (ملكية)
- Who's at the door? (اختصار)
- Whose shoes are these? (ملكية)
- They're not here yet. (اختصار)
- Their car is red. (ملكية)
- His car is over there. (موقع)

استخدام الفاصلة العليا في صيغة الملكية

في معظم الحالات، يتم إضافة 's إلى الاسم المفرد للدلالة على الملكية.

- Ibrahim's coat
- the children's room

الأسماء العامة أو العادية التى تنتهى بـ s سواء كانت في صيغة المفرد والجمع يتم توضيح صيغة الملكية لها عن طريق وضع فاصلة عليا بعد حرف الـ s.

- the bus' wheel
- the babies' crying

يتم إظهار صيغة الملكية لأسماء العَلَم (مثل أسماء الأشخاص، والمدن، والبلدان) التى تنتهى بـ s عن طريق إضافة الفاصلة العليا + s إلى نهاية الاسم أو وضع فاصلة عليا فقط في نهاية الاسم حيث تُعتَبَر كلا الصيغتين صحيحتين (Jones') أو (Jones's).

توجد العديد من المنظمات الكبرى التى تقوم بإسقاط الفاصلة العليا تمامًا عند كتابة الأسماء الخاصة بهم.

- Barclays Bank - Missing Persons Bureau
- The Hughes' home (or the Hughes's home)

9-Hyphen (-) العلامة الشرطية

استخدامات العلامة الشرطية: لربط كلمتين تدلان عند ربطهما على معنى واحد مختلف بحيث لو قُرأت بشكل منفصل مثل كلمة (أسود - مزرَق) (Blue-black) تدل على لون وسط بين اللونين و تختلف عن كلمتى أسود أزرق التى لا تدل على أي معنى

لبيان أن للكلمة تكملة في السطر اللّاحق وهذه من مميزات اللغة الإنجليزية؛ حيث يمكن فصل الكلمة الى جزئين كل منهما في سطر

10- Round brackets ( ) الأقواس الدائرية

Square brackets [ ] الأقواس المستطيلة

قد يكون استخدام الأقواس الهلالية (brackets) والأقواس المستطيلة (parentheses) والتمييز بينهما أمراً مُربكًا بعض الشيء. الأقواس الهلالية هى التى يكون لها هذا الشكل ( ) بينما يكون للأقواس المستطيلة

هذا الشكل [ ]. يُطلَق على هذه الأقواس عادةً اسم الأقواس الدائرية (round brackets) والأقواس المستطيلة (square brackets).

عادةً ما تُستَخدَم الأقواس المستطيلة لأغراض خاصة كما في حالات استخدامها في الكتيبات الإرشادية الفنية. تُستَخدَم الأقواس الدائرية بنفس الطريقة التى تُستَخدَم بها الفاصلة عندما نريد إضافة شرح أو تعليق إضافي له علاقة بالفكرة الرئيسية التى تُعرَض ولكنه مختلف عنها. يعتقد معظم النحويين أنه يُمكن في كل الحالات تقريبًا استبدال الأقواس الدائرية بفواصل.

- The government's education report (April 2005) shows that the level of literacy is rising in nearly all areas.
- I visited Kathmandu (which was full of tourists) on my way to the Himalayas for a trekking expedition.

EXERCISE ON PUNCTUATION

Choose the correct answer from a,b c or d:

1. Sam………………..Lily…………..……..and Paul will decide.
   a ? question mark b ! exclamation mark c , a comma d . full stop
2. When will you return to our city…………………..……..
   a ? question mark b ! exclamation mark c . full stop d , comma
3. Wow…………………..……..You really obtained a gold medal in the Olympics.
   a ? question mark b ! exclamation mark c . full stop d . dot
4. They offered the children bananas………apples…………pears………………..and plums.
   a , a comma b ; semi-colon c - a hyphen d :colon
5. The rich man was a self…………………..……..made man.
   a ' an apostrophe b No punctuation mark c - a hyphen d - dash
6. …………………..……..I haven't seen Carol today, …………………..……..said Tom
   a () brackets b " " speech marks c , commas d // slash
7. The children were told to bring the following items…………………..……..a pen, a pencil, a ruler…………………..……..and an exercise book.
   a , a comma b ; a semi-colon c " " speech marks d : a colon
8. Jack…………………..……..the carpenter…………………..……..made a cupboard.
   a , comma b No punctuation mark c () brackets d ; semi-colon
9. Jim lives in Australia…………………..……..his brother lives in England.
   a - a hyphen b ; semi-colon c : colon d . full stop
10. I found Claire…………………..……..s jacket on the chair.
    a - a hyphen b ; semi colon c ' an apostrophe d , a comma
11. Choose the correct sentence.
    a This is what I ate for breakfast an apple and a bowl of cereal.
    b This is what I ate for breakfast; an apple and a bowl of cereal.
    c This is what I ate for breakfast: an apple and a bowl of cereal.
    D. This is what I ate for breakfast, an apple and a bowl of cereal.
12. Choose the correct sentence.
    a He knocked several times, no one came to the door.
    b He knocked several times; no one came to the door.
    c He knocked several times: no one came to the door.
    d He knocked several times no one came to the door.
13. Choose the correct sentence.
    a My sister loves mysteries; my brother likes comics.
    b My sister loves mysteries, my brother likes comics.
    c My sister loves mysteries my brother likes comics.
    d My sister loves mysteries: my brother likes comics.

14. Choose the correct sentence.

a Here is what you need to get at the supermarket bananas bread milk and biscuits.
b Here is what you need to get at the supermarket: bananas bread milk and biscuits.
c Here is what you need to get at the supermarket; bananas, bread, milk and biscuits.
d Here is what you need to get at the supermarket: bananas, bread, milk and biscuits.

15. Choose the correct sentence.

a While we were walking the dog after dinner; the moon rose.
b While we were walking the dog after dinner. The moon rose.
c While we were walking the dog after dinner, the moon rose.
d While we were walking the dog after dinner; then, the moon rose.

16. Choose the correct answer.

a Jack's best sport is basketball; his brother excels at football.
b Jack's best sport is basketball and his brother excels at football.
c Jack's best sport is basketball his brother excels at football.
d Jack's best sport is basketball, his brother excels at football.

17. Which description best suits the full-stop?

a A dot at the end of a sentence indicating that the sentence is complete.
b A dot at the end of a sentence which leads to the next sentence.
c A squiggle in a sentence indicating when the sentence should finish.
d A dot in a sentence.

18. When should you use an apostrophe?

a To indicate possession (where a noun owns something).
b When someone is speaking.
c For a contraction(where letters are missing)and possession(where a noun owns something).
d When an independent clause is attached to a dependent clause.

19. Which punctuation mark should go in the blank space? "Jimmy said that the Earth was flat…………………..……..but I said it was round."

a Full-stop　b Colon　c Comma　d Semi-colon

20. What is the function of a colon?

a To indicate a series of options
b To remove water from digested food in the intestine
c To use when commas get boring
d To indicate that a new sentence has begun

21. Which sentence would mean that Grandma is being invited to eat?

a Let's eat Grandma!　b "Let's eat, Grandma"?
c Let's eat: Grandma!　d Let's eat, Grandma!

22. What is missing from the following sentence? The day which happens to be Tuesday is hot and windy.
    a An exclamation mark
    b Commas: one after "day" and one after "Tuesday"
    c A semi-colon
    d Commas: one after "happens" and one after "hot"
23. Choose the correct sentence.
    a Wherever we go, "people" recognize us.
    b Wherever we go people recognize us.
    c Wherever we go; people recognize us.
    d Wherever we go, people recognize us.
24. Choose the correct sentence.
    a I asked Ella, "Did he ask for his ring back"?
    b I asked Ella? "did he ask for his ring back?"
    c I asked Ella, "Did he ask for his ring back?"
    d I asked Ella, "Did he ask for his ring back?"?
25. Which sentence uses capital letters correctly?
    a Jim and I study Japanese every friday.
    b Jim and i study japanese every Friday.
    c Jim and I study japanese every Friday.
    d Jim and I study Japanese every Friday.
26. Which sentence uses punctuation correctly?
    a I study English on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday.
    b I study English on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday.
    c I study English on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday
    d I study English on Monday Tuesday and Thursday
27. Which sentence uses punctuation correctly?
    a David lost his wallet and books at school
    b David lost his wallet, and books at school
    c David lost his wallet, and books at school.
    d David lost his wallet and books at school.
28. Which of these is used after a nominative absolute?
    a Colon
    b Question mark
    c Full stop
    d Comma
29. All of the people at the school, including the teachers and ……………………………were glad when summer break came.
    a students:
    b students,
    c students;
    d students
30. Sit up straight ……………………………
    a ;
    b ?
    c .
    d :
31. They asked what time the department store would open ……………………………
    a ?
    b .
    c ,
    d ;
32. Who do you think will win the contest ……………………………
    a .
    b !
    c ?
    d ,

33. Choose the sentence below with the correct punctuation.

a Ali and Omar, who had been friends for years, went on vacation together every summer.
b Ali and Omar, who had been friends for years, went on vacation together, every summer.
c Ali, and Omar who had been friends for years, went on vacation together every summer.
d Ali and Omar who had been friends for years went on vacation together every summer.

34. This is absolutely incredible ………………………..

a ! b . c : d ;

35. Watch out for the broken glass ………………………..

a . b ? c , d !

36. Which of these is used to separate short co-ordinate clauses of a compound sentence?

a Semicolon b Comma c Full stop d Colon

37. Which of these is used to separate a series of loosely related clauses?

a Comma b Full stop c Semicolon d Colon

38. Which of these is used between sentences which are grammatically independent?

a Colon b Semicolon c Comma d Hyphen

39. Which of these is used to convey proportions?

a Semicolon b Colon c Comma d Hyphen

40. Choose the correct statement:

a My aunt who lives in Suez is a doctor.
b My aunt, who lives in Suez, is a doctor.
c My aunt, who lives in Suez is a doctor.
d My aunt who lives in Suez, is a doctor.

41. Choose the correct statement:

a I met a beautiful , European woman.
b I met a beautiful European woman.
c I met a beautiful European, woman.
d I met a beautiful , European, woman.

42. Which of these is used before co-ordinative conjunctions?

a Comma b Full stop c Colon d Dash

43. Which of these is used to explain a preceding statement?

a Comma b Hyphen c Semicolon d Colon

44. Which of these is used to indicate the end of a question tag?

a Full stop b Question mark c Exclamatory mark d Colon

45. Which of these is used to convey a sudden change or abrupt end of a thought?

a Comma b Colon c Dash d Hyphen

46. Which of these is used in the case of titles of books?

a Brackets b Capital Letters c Apostrophe d Parenthesis

47. Choose the correct statement:

a The industrial age saw a rise in the use of machinery.
b The Industrial age saw a rise in the use of machinery.
c The Industrial Age saw a rise in the use of machinery.
d The industrial Age saw a rise in the use of machinery.

48. Which of these sentences has the comma in the right place?
a Please get me, some eggs milk and some butter.
b Please get me some eggs, milk and some butter.
c Please get me some eggs milk, and some butter.
d Please get me some eggs milk and, some butter.

49. Which of these sentences has the comma in the right place?
a Get the nails the hammer and, the pliers before you start.
b Get, the nails the hammer and the pliers before you start.
c Get the nails, the hammer and the pliers before you start.
d Get the nails the hammer, and the pliers before you start.

50. Which of these sentences has the comma in the right place?
a My kids are called Harry, Joe and Sam.
b My kids are called, Harry Joe and Sam.
c My kids are called Harry Joe, and Sam.
d My kids are called Harry Joe and, Sam.

51. Which of these sentences has the comma in the right place?
a My car washing machine and, TV all broke down today.
b My car, washing machine and TV all broke down today.
c My car washing, machine and TV all broke down today.
D) My car washing machine, and TV all broke down today

52. Which of these sentences has the comma in the right place?
a Lunch is lamb with peas beans and, new potatoes.
b Lunch is lamb with peas beans and new, potatoes.
c Lunch is lamb with peas beans, and new potatoes.
d Lunch is lamb with peas, beans and new potatoes.

53. Which of these sentences has BOTH commas in the right places?
a I play sport football, or cricket, every Sunday.
b I play sport, football or cricket, every Sunday.
c I play, sport football or cricket, every Sunday.
d I play sport football or cricket, every, Sunday.

54. Which of these sentences has BOTH commas in the right places?
a The school which, had only just opened, burnt down.
b The school which, had only just opened burnt, down.
c The school, which had only just opened, burnt down.
d The school, which had only just, opened burnt down.

55. Which of these sentences has BOTH commas in the right places?
a Hani, who is my elder sister, is 62 this year.
b Hani, who is, my elder sister is 62 this year.
c Hani who is, my elder sister, is 62 this year.
d Hani who is my elder sister, is 62, this year.

56. Which of these sentences has BOTH commas in the right places?
a The window frames, which are all, different colours need painting.
b The window frames which are all, different colours, need painting.
c The window frames, which are all different colours, need painting.
d The window frames which are, all different colours, need painting.

57. Choose the sentence that uses a comma correctly.
a When I get older, I will be able to drive.
b When I get older I will be able to drive.
c When, I get older, I will be able to drive.
d When I get older I will be, able to drive.

58. Which choice includes correct capitalization and punctuation?
a Atlanta Georgia
b Atlanta, Georgia
c Atlanta Georgia.
d Atlanta .Georgia.

59. In the following sentence, where should the comma be placed?
Rafa loves art but Aaron likes football.
a After the word but
b After the word Rafa
c After the word art
d After the word loves

60. Which of the following sentences is correct?
a "Does the music start at 4:00 or 4:30?" inquired Ms. Clark.
b Does the music start at 4:00 or 4:30" inquired Ms. Clark?
c "Does the music start at 400 or 430?" inquired Ms. Clark.
d "Does the music start at 4:00 or 4:30"? inquired Ms. Clark.

61. Identify the word that should start with a capital letter.
a flag
b country
c america
d apple

62. What is missing from the following sentence? Juan said, Can we go home
a quotation marks and a question mark
b quotation marks and a period
c question mark
d quotation marks

63. Choose the sentence that ends with the correct punctuation mark.
a What is your teacher's name?
b What is your teacher's name?
c What is your teacher's name!
d What is your teacher's name.

64. Choose the correct punctuated sentence.
a You're going to come to my party right?
b Youre going to come to my party right?
c You're going to come to my party, right.
d You're going to come to my party, right?

65. Choose the sentence that is written correctly.
a The last day of school is , May 25, 2010.
b The last day of school is May 25 2010.
c The last day of school is May 25, 2010.
d The last day of school is May, 25 2010.

66. Which sentence uses a comma correctly?
a "I am tired" he muttered.
b "I am tired", he muttered.
c "I am tired," he muttered.
d "I am tired" he, muttered.

67. Choose the sentence that is written correctly.

a He said "I want to go to the dance"
b He said, "I want to go to the dance".
c He said "I want to go to the dance."
d He said, "I want to go to the dance."

68. Use a…………………..……..to divide words at the end of a line. Be sure to make the break only between syllables.

a dash
b hyphen
c comma
d semicolon

69. Which sentence is correctly punctuated?

a What is the month after July, "asked Mona".
b What is the month after July asked Mona?
c "What is the month after July?" asked Mona.
d "What is the month" after July asked Mona?

70. Find the sentence with correct capitalization.

a our class enjoyed reading the poem "dreams" by langston Hughes.
b Our class enjoyed reading the poem "dreams" by Langston Hughes.
c our class enjoyed reading the Poem "Dreams" by Langston Hughes.
d Our class enjoyed reading the poem "Dreams" by Langston Hughes.

71. Which sentence is capitalized correctly?

a The planet nearest the sun is mercury.
b the Planet nearest the Sun is Mercury.
c The Planet nearest the Sun is Mercury.
d The planet nearest the Sun is Mercury.

72. Find the sentence that has no capitalization errors.

a Julius Caesar ruled the roman empire until he was killed.
b julius Caesar ruled the Roman empire until he was killed.
c Julius Caesar ruled the Roman Empire until he was killed.
d Julius caesar ruled the roman empire until he was killed.

73. A semicolon is used:

a around words that add information
b to introduce a list of items
c in a compound sentence with two independent clauses
d to show an interruption

Paragraph Writing كتابة الفقرة

What is the paragraph? ما هي الفقرة

A group (series) of sentences about a single topic (specific subject).

مجموعة (سلسلة) جمل عن موضوع معين

The Three Parts of a Paragraph
اجزاء الفقرة الثلاثه

1. The Topic Sentence (thesis statement) جملة الموضوع : -

The topic sentence is the first sentence in a paragraph.
It should introduce the main idea of the paragraph.
It should be broad enough to explain the topic.

2. The Supporting Sentences الجمل الداعمه :-

The sentence that support the main idea in the topic sentence.

- The Transition Sentence الجمله الانتقاليه :-

Transition words like "next," "however," "first," "second," and "in addition" are useful.

- Paragraph hooks خطافات الفقرة :-

- A keyword or phrase in the paragraph "hooking" or linking it to a similar word or phrase in the next.

كلمة رئيسيه او عبارة في الفقرة الحاليه تربط الفقره بكلمه مشابهه او عباره في الفقره التاليه

3. The concluding Sentence الجمله الختاميه :-

- The concluding sentence should be very similar to the topic sentence.
- It tells the main idea again. It is the last sentence of the paragraph.
- It is a restatement or a recap of the topic sentence.

The Characteristics of an effective Paragraph

1- Unity الوحدة

A. The effective paragraph has one main idea
B. Its body part closely relates to its topic sentence. In other words, all the supporting sentences should remain relevant to the main idea of the topic.
C. The concluding sentence usually restates and reinforces the main idea .

2- Coherence: الترابط المنطقي

A. "Coherence in a paragraph means that the ideas have a logical flow: the relationship between the sentences is clear, and one idea connects to the next"
B. One way to achieve coherence in a paragraph is to organize one's ideas (in the supporting sentences) with an ordering principle, such as using chronological ordering for a narrative paragraph, spatial ordering for a descriptive paragraph, and logical reasoning for an expository paragraph.

3- Cohesion: التماسك

A. Some people think that this characteristic is an inseparable part of "coherence"
B. A paragraph has cohesion when all the supporting sentences are well connected to each other.
C. There are four common cohesive devices to achieve this goal (i.e., to build a close and proper relationship between two sentences):

a. Connectors: such as

1) Coordinating conjunctions: Joining words that link together parts of a sentence.
'And', 'but' and 'or'

2) Subordinating conjunctions:

Words or phrase that links a dependent clause to an independent clause.

The most common are: after, although, as, as if, because, before, how, if, since, than, though, unless, until, when, where and while

3) Transitions: words or phrases that connect one idea to another.

Time transitions: after, afterward, at last, before, currently, during, earlier, immediately, later, meanwhile, now, recently, simultaneously, subsequently, then

Example transitions: for example, for instance, namely, to illustrate

4) Prepositions

b. The definite article "the" that relates to a previously mentioned noun

c. Personal pronouns that refer back to their previous nouns

d. Demonstrative adjectives and pronouns: this, that, these, and those

Major Types of Paragraphs
الانواع الرئيسيه للفقرات

There are several types of paragraphs:

1- A narrative paragraph tells a story
2- A descriptive paragraph describes a person, place, or thing
3- An expository (Explanatory)paragraph explains something.
4- Persuasive (argumentative) Paragraph persuades the readers with a certain view.

Other Types of Paragraphs
أنواع اخري من الفقرات

5- Classification paragraph الفقرة التصنيفيه

- In this type, separate items are grouped together according to shared characteristics.

6- Compare or contrast paragraph فقرة المقارنه والتناقض

- This kind is needed if you are asked to examine similarities and/or differences.

7- Definition paragraph الفقرة التعريفيه

- It starts with a simple definition in the first sentence (the topic sentence), then Support sentences to give more information such as examples, description and explanation.

8- Illustration paragraph الفقرة الايضاحيه / التفسيريه

- In this paragraph, specific examples are used to clarify & support a general statement.

Choose the correct answer from a,b c or d:

1. What is the first sentence of a paragraph called?
   a The introduction sentence
   b The exclusive sentence
   c The topic sentence
   d The first sentence
2. When do you use supporting details or supporting sentences?
   a Before the first sentence at the introduction
   b After the last sentence because it helps you summarize the paragraph.
   c Never use these in paragraphs because they are for essays only.
   D. After the topic sentence and before the closing sentence
3. The basic paragraph consists of how many parts?
   a 7
   b 3
   c 2
   d 4
4. What is the main purpose of the persuasive paragraph?
   a Inspire the reader to feel a certain way towards an event, character, place, etc.
   b Explain a concept in full depth.
   c Make the reader experience whatever is narrated.
   d To describe something
5. What is a descriptive paragraph?
   a Text describing a person, animal, place, thing, along with idea and theme.
   b Tell a story to the reader.
   c Give your opinion to the reader.
   d Explaining a concept or idea.
6. A paragraph should cover how many topics?
   a Two.
   b Five or six.
   c One.
   d three
7. What is smooth and logical flow of sentences in a paragraph, called?
   a Paragraph Coherence.
   b Paragraph Incoherence.
   c Paragraph Unity.
   d Paragraph cohesion
8. Which of the following would be the best topic for an argument paragraph?
   a The New traffic law was a wise decision.
   b Blue is my favorite color.
   c The life of Mohammed (Peace be upon him)
   d War can lead to many deaths.
9. Transitions are used:
   a Between two sentences or paragraphs.
   b Between subjects and verbs.
   c As little as possible.
   d as often as possible
10. Which paragraph tells a story?
    a Descriptive paragraph.
    b Narrative paragraph.
    c Expository paragraph.
    d Persuasive paragraph.
11. How the topic sentence of a paragraph should be?
    a Be as broad and general as possible.
    b Always be about science.
    c Be something the writer is interested in.
    d It should be broad enough to explicate the topic/matter.

12. How many sentences should be there to form a paragraph?
   a. Two sentences are enough for being called a paragraph.
   b. At least three sentences must be there.
   c. At least five sentences are required for a paragraph.
   d. It doesn't really matter how many sentences are there.
13. What is a supporting detail sentence?
   a. Reasons, examples, and other details that support the main point of the paragraph.
   b. A way to conclude the paragraph so the reader knows what the paragraph was about.
   c. Signal words that help organize a paragraph, using time order or listing order.
   d. A series of paragraphs about one main idea, or point.
14. A unified paragraph ………………..……..
   a. contains ideas from all sections of an outline.
   b. has sentences that stick to the main point of the paragraph.
   c. contains sentences in a logical order.
   d. has a lot of details.
15. Which is not a part of paragraph structure?
   a. Body b. Concluding Sentence c. Topic sentence d. Statistics
16. What does the topic sentence of a paragraph do?
   a. Presents both sides of an issue
   b. Directs what all the other sentences will focus on
   c. Reminds readers what the paragraph covered
   d. Gives readers an idea of the length of a paragraph
17. Transitions help with………………..……..
   a. Coherence b. topic sentence c. body length d. development
18. …………are words and phrases that link ideas in a paragraph or between paragraphs
   a. Linking Verbs b. linking verbs c. transitions d. clauses
19. In a good ………………..……., all sentences work together to support the main idea.
   a. chapter b. review c. paragraph d. draft
20. Which is the full definition of a paragraph?
   a. a section in writing that is indicated by indentation
   b. a section in writing which covers one topic
   c. a section in writing covering one topic and indicated by indentation
   d. a section in writing covering more than one topic and indicated by indentation
21. Which is the best way to make sure your paragraph is effective?
   a. Have a topic sentence with supporting sentences and a closing one
   b. have topic and closing sentences
   c. Have several topics in one paragraph
   d. Indent the last line of the paragraph
22. What are the basic types of paragraphs?
   a. expository, declarative, interrogative, statement
   b. process, cause and effect, expository, persuasive
   c. descriptive, expository, narrative, persuasive.
   d. Formal and informal

23. Which category of words are necessary while writing a descriptive paragraph?
a Adverbs b Adjectives c Contractions d Articles

24. Persuasive Paragraphs tries to……………………..……..
a Expose b Convince c Describe d Tells story

25. Which of the following sentences is considered narrative?
a During the mornings I walk my two dogs around the neighborhood.
b Activities are a great way to improve students talents.
c The human body has a higher percentage of water.
d The best season is fall because of its the striking changes.

26. Topic sentence is usually the ……………………..……..sentence.
a first b second c last d third

27. When I put my argument in NEW words in my concluding paragraph, I am writing my……………………..……..
a Restated Thesis b Topic Sentence c Why Care? d Mic Drop

28. The following can help a paragraph flow and become more high level
a improperly used transition words and phrases b slang words
c properly used transition words and phrases d inventive and informal spelling

29. A paragraph is: ……………………..……..
a an idea b a unit of text c a group of sentences d all of these

30. Supporting sentences are NOT used to: ……………………..……..
a support the topic sentence b focus on the main idea in a paragraph
c start a new paragraph d a & b

31. Which of these words is an abbreviation for 'paragraph'?
a par b parag c p d para

32. What linking word or phrase could you NOT use instead of 'whereas'
a in addition b none of the above c On the other hand… d however

33. Which is not a part of paragraph structure?
a Body b Concluding Sentence c Statistics d restatement

34. Good paragraphs should do what?
a Highlight the main idea. b Support the main idea.
c Connect to the next point. d All of the above.

35. The main idea of a paragraph is introduced by what?
a A collection of only adjectives. b A topic sentence.
c A collection of only nouns. d A numerical beginning.

36. However', 'despite' and 'conversely' are all words that can be used where?
a As the first word when you begin an article. b As the last word to end an article.
c In a paragraph only once. d In a paragraph to show contrast .

37. How many ideas should a paragraph contain?
a Only one idea. b More than one idea.
c Minimum of two ideas. d Maximum of four ideas.

Essay

- An essay is a group of paragraphs written about a single topic and a central main idea.

مجموعة فقرات عن موضوع واحد وفكرة رئيسيه واحدة .يجب ان يتكون من ٣ فقرات ولكن المقال الذى يتكون من ٥ فقرات هو الاكثر شيوعا

Structure of essay

هيكل المقال

1. A beginning (or introduction) بداية / مقدمه
2. A middle (body/ bulk) الموضوع
3. An end (conclusion) نهاية / خاتمه

Introduction

1. - This is the first paragraph of an essay. الفقرة الاولى في المقال
2. - It explains the topic with general ideas. تشرح الموضوع بافكار عامه
3. - It gives the general topic of the essay. تقدم الموضوع العام
4. - It gives background information about the topic. تقدم معلومات اساسيه عن الموضوع.
5. - It states the main point (the thesis statement) of the essay. توضح النقطه الرئيسيه للمقال
6. - The introduction paragraph includes a thesis statement and hook / the topic, thesis, and main ideas. تتضمن فقرة المقدمه الجمله الرئيسيه والجمله الجاذبه والجمل الرئيسيه والافكار الرئيسيه
7. - The thesis statement should be restated in the conclusion. يجب اعادة ضياغة الجمله الرئيسيه في الخاتمه
8. - To make an introductory paragraph interesting for the reader, you can include interesting facts or statistics, a personal story or example and an interesting quotation. لكى تجعل الفقره التمهيديه شيقه يمكن ان تضمن حقائق واحصاءات وقصة شخصيه او اقتباس شيق

[A thesis statement] الجمله الرئيسيه

1. It states what will be explained in the essay انها جمله تحدد ما سيتم شرحه في المقال
2. It comes at the end of the introduction. تأتى الجملة الرئيسيه في نهايه المقدمه
3. It is the most general sentence in an essay. اكثر الجمل عموميه في المقال
4. A good thesis statement is short and simple. الجمله الرئيسيه الجيدة قصيرة وبسيطه
5. It should be no more than one sentence long, لاتزيد عن جمله واحده في طولها
6. - A good thesis statement is a declarative sentence that contains no qualifiers. الجملة الرئيسيه الجيده هى جمله تصريحيه لا تحتوى على قيود لغويه مثل maybe /possibly / perhaps

A hook الجمله الجاذبة لانتباه القاريء

- A hook is an opening a sentence that captures the reader's attention. It is the first component of the introductory paragraph.

الجمله الجاذبة هى جمله تجذب انتباه القاريء وهى اول مكون في براجراف مقدمة المقال

- To create a hook for an essay, you can involve a question, a surprise, or a quotation to create a desire to read on to see what happens next.

لعمل جمله جاذبه للمقال يمكن ان تضمن سؤالا او مفاجأه او اقتباس لتخلق رغبه القراءة لرؤيه وفهم ما سيحدث بعد .

The main body الموضوع الرئيسي

١. فقرة الموضوع تشرح وتدعم موقف او اجابتك على سؤال المقال ونظم فقرات الموضوع بنفس ترتيب نطاق المقدمه
٢. المقاله عادة تحتوي على ثلاث فقرات موضوع على الاقل وهى تدعم الفكره الرئيسيه
٣. كل فقره في الموضوع تبدأ بجمله رئيسيه تقدم الموضوع .

The Conclusion الخاتمه

١. تلخص او تعيد صاغة الفكرة الرئيسيه والافكار الداعمه للمقال .هى نسخه معدله من الجمله الرئيسيه العامه
٢. استعراض موجز من الافكار الرئيسيه في الموضوع
٣. لاتقدم افكارا جديده في الخاتمه في تعيد او تعطى تعليقا اضافيا على الافكار الوارده في المقاله

Types of essay

1. **Narrative Essay (Telling a story)** المقال القصصي (الروائي) :

لاينقسم المقال القصصى الى مقدمه وموضوع وخاتمه بل يبدأ باعداد السرد والانتهاء بمغزي القصه .

كل المقالات الروائيه تحوي شخصيات ومكان وذروه احداث وحبكه و الحبكه محور القصه وتتكشف بترتيب زمنى

2. **When writing a narrative essay, remember to:**

يتضمن تفاصيل حسيه وعاطفيه حتى يعيش القاريء القصه واكتب بالضمائر (I / he / she)

3. **Descriptive Essay (Painting a picture)** المقال الوصفي

المقال الوصفى يرسم صورة بالكلمات وقد يصف الكاتب شخصا او مكانا او شىء او ذكري المقال الوصفى يحاول ان ينقل معنى اعمق من خلال الوصف .

4. **Expository (How to)Essay** المقال التفسيري مجرد سرد حقائق

المقال التفسيري هو جزء من الكتابه بالمعلومات يقدم تحليل متوازن للموضوع . يشرح الكاتب ويعرف موضوعا باستخدام الحقائق

تقوم المقالات التفسيريه على الحقائق وليس المشاعر الشخصيه . والاحصاءات والامثله

5. **Persuasive Essay (Convince me)** المقال الاقناعي

الهدف هو اقناع القاريء بقبول وجهة نظر الكاتب و يبنى حاله مستخدما الحقائق والمنطق والامثله ورأي الخبراء والمنطق السليم ومن

الاساليب المفيدة لكتابة المقال الاقناعى البعد العاطفى emotional appeals

6. **Textual analysis essay** المقال التحليلي النصي

الكاتب يحلل نصا ليشرح كيف هو يحقق تاثيرات معينه

7. **Rhetorical analysis essay** مقال التحليل البلاغي

ينظر التحليل البلاغى الى نص اقناعي (خطاب او كاريتير سياسى)من حيث الادوات البلاغيه ويقيم فعاليتها .

الغرض ليس تحديد ما اذا كنت تتفق مع حجه المؤلف ولكن النظر في كيفية بنائها .

8. **Literary analysis essay** مقال التحليل الادبي

يقدم قراءة عميقه لعمل ادبى – مثل قصيده او روايه – لاستكشاف الاختيارات التى قام بها المؤلف وكيف ساعدوا على نقل موضوع النص.

ينظر المقال التحليلى الادبى لاشياء مثل الاعداد والشخصيات والمغزي واللغه التصويريه والغرض هو تحليل ما ينقله المؤلف وكيف

9. **Critical analysis essay** مقال التحليل النقدي

الكاتب يقسم نص ادبى لعمل حجه عما يريد المؤلف ان يقوله .

10. Argumentative essays المقالات الجدليه

يتطلب جمله رئيسيه قويه –موقف واضح قوي بخصوص موضوعك والهدف هو اقناع يقدم المقال الجدلى حجج موسعه قائمه على الادله .

القاريء بجملتك الرئيسيه باستخدام الادله مثل الاقتباسات والتحليل .

11. Compare and contrast essay مقال المقارنه والتباين

يضع شيئين جنبا الى جنب ويبين التشابهات والاختلافات بينهما لايضاح نقطه اكبر .

مقالات المقارنه والتباين تحتوي على فقرات الموضوع منظمه في قسمين : قسم المقارنه وقسم التباين

12. Cause and effect essay مقال السبب والنتيجه

يهدف لايضاح العلاقه بين الاشياء – غالبا ينظم حسب الترتيب الزمنى .اولا يشرح السبب ثم يظهر اثرها

13. Definition Essay المقال التعريفي

- It defines different things, ideas, and perceptions. يعرف مختلف الاشياء والافكار والمفاهيم

14. Process Essay مقال شرح العمليات

- It outlines يحدد a process of making or breaking or doing something that readers understand and are able to do it after reading it.

15. Synthesis Essay المقال التوليفي

- It means to synthesize يولف different ideas to make a judgment حكم about their merit مزايا and demerits. والعيوب

16. Review Essay مقال النقد

- It discusses the merits and demerits of a book and evaluates يقيم it through a review.

17. Simple Essay المقال البسيط

- It is a five-paragraph essay that is written on any topic after it is specified. تحديده

18. Research Essay المقال البحثى

- It revolves around a research question that is meant to answer some specific question

Choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

1. An essay is ………………………..
   a a series of sentences about one main topic.
   b A series of paragraphs about one main idea or point.
   c The sentence that expresses the main idea or point
   d an excellent way to get a lot of information down on paper.
2. The first paragraph of an essay is called ………………………..
   a conclusion b body paragraph c introduction d exposition
3. The last paragraph of an essay is called………………………..
   a conclusion b body paragraph c introduction d thesis
4. The middle paragraphs of an essay are called ………………………..
   a conclusion b body paragraph c introduction d thesis
5. Paragraphs are separated by ………………………..
   a a space b An indent c nothing d a & b
6. The introductory paragraph has three parts except ………………………..
   a thesis b direct quote c background d hook
7. The main idea of an essay is called ………………………..
   a citation b topic sentence c introduction d thesis
8. The parts of the paragraph are ………………………..
   a topic sentence , background sentences , thesis.
   b hook , background sentences , thesis.
   c topic sentence , supporting sentences , closing sentence
   d hook , background sentences , closing sentence.
9. How would you plan to link the paragraphs to each other in an essay writing?
   a by writing many ideas in each paragraph.
   b by making sure that each paragraph links to the introduction .
   c by stating different key points in each paragraph
   d by making sure that each paragraph links to the conclusion.
10. Which one of these points do you include in an introduction?
    a introduce topic areas in one or two sentences. b Final results
    c Evidence d Moral
11. Which one of these points is included in the body of an essay?
    a Final results b summary of the topic
    c Thesis statement d A topic sentence in each paragraph

12. What does a conclusion include?
a summarizing your major points
b describing the topic
c the positive and negative points
d the descriptive points

13. What do you need to include in a conclusion?
a introduce new details
d new ideas
c the thesis statement
d restating the thesis statement

14. The first sentence of your introductory paragraph is called the ……………………..……..
a concrete detail
b hook(attention grabber)
c conclusion
d thesis

15. You should include ……………………..……..throughout your essay.
a transition words
b paragraphs
c thesis
d closings

16. The first sentence of the conclusion paragraph should ……………………..……..
a include a quote
b grab the reader's attention
c restate your thesis
d)summarise the body paragraphs

17. Your attention grabber (hook) should ……………………..……..
a state your thesis
b make the reader involved in the essay
c summarise what you will be writing about
d warn your reader from the essay

18. Thesis statements represent the main idea of the ……………………..……..
a first paragraph
b body
c conclusion
d essay

19. "How- to" essay is called ……………………..……..
a persuasive
b Descriptive
c Expository
d Narrative

20. A useful technique for persuasive writing is……………………..……..
a poor writing
b element of surprise
c emotional appeals
d creativity

21. A /an……………………..……..is a sort of a story.
a descriptive
b expository
c narrative
d persuasive

22. ……………………..……..writing explains things.
a Descriptive
b Expository
c Narrative
d Persuasive

23. ……………………..……..writing is intended to influence others.
a Descriptive
b Expository
c Narrative
d Persuasive

24. The purpose of a ……………………..……..essay is to use vivid details to give the reader a mental image of a person, place, thing, event or idea.
a Descriptive
b Expository
c Narrative
d Persuasive

25. Which of these is not a characteristic of a good essay?
a Formal style
b Brevity
c Personal touch
d b& c

26. Which of these should be avoided in a good essay?
a Formal words b Slang c Unity d Focus
27. Which of these is not a type of essay?
a personal essay b narrative essay
c Descriptive essay d Argumentative essay
28. ……………………..……..must be avoided in a summary.
a facts b ideas c repetitions d verbs
29. It is recommended that you write the ……………………..……..paragraph last .
a introduction b thesis c body d conclusion
30. What is the first thing needed when writing an essay?
a A promise b A conclusion c An introduction d A decision
31. You should first write the ……………………..……..of your essay .
a moral b sentence c body d topic
32. An essay is ……………………..……..
a a type of writing with too many paragraphs b a song with a story
c a poem that has many stanzas. d a type of writing that requires research
33. The introductory paragraph of an essay requires ……………………..……..
a the topic , thesis , the main idea & hook b the supporting details
c the reason for the essay , the topic and thesis d a & b
34. After writing the main idea of paragraphs , ……………………..……..
a include the thesis to remind the reader
b use opinion to show why the thesis is right
c make sure the supporting details are shown through the main idea.
d include supporting details with examples and specific details .
35. The conclusion of an essay should ……………………..……..
a include last minute ideas and thoughts for the future .
b have a restatement of the thesis and thoughts for the future .
c be a summary of the whole essay.
d be only two sentences.

Writing an email كتابة الايميل

لكتابة الايميل يجب إتباع الأتى- :

١- لا تكتب العنوان أو التاري.

٢- اكتب جمل بسيطة ، غير مُعقدة.

The shape of an e-mail شكل البريد الالكتروني

From : عنوان البريد الالكترونى للراسل

To : عنوان البريد الالكترونى للمرسل إليه

Subject (About) : موضوع الإيميل

Hello ...., / Dear ....,

....

....

....الموضوع...............................

....

....

Best wishes,

اسم الراسل

اجزاء العنوان الالكتروني

(Username) (Domain name)

mohammed11111@yahoo.com (commercial)

لفتح البريد الالكترونى تحتاج الى user name & password

Formal & informal emails .

Formal	Informal
An email to a customer	A birthday greeting to a colleagu
A job application	An email to a colleague who is alsoe a good friend
An email to your manager	A social invitation to a friend at your workplace
A complaint to a shop	An email with a link to a funny YouTube clip
An email from one company to another company	A message to a friend on a social networking site

Layout and punctuation.

Starting an email:-

- We write a comma after the opening phrase.
- We start a new line after the name of the person we're writing to.

Finishing an email:-

- We normally write a comma after the closing phrase.
- We start a new line to write our name at the end.

Formal	Informal
Dear Mr. Omar,	Hi Tim,
I am writing to thank you for your help.	Many thanks for your help.
I look forward to seeing you next week.	See you next week.
With best wishes,	Cheers,
John Smith	John

Phrases for starting and finishing.

	Formal	Informal
Starting phrases	Dear Mr. Mohammed , Dear Sir or Madam,	Hi Alan, Hi there Alan, Morning/Afternoon/Evening Alan, Hello again Alan,
Ending phrases	Yours sincerely, Yours faithfully, Yours truly,	Rgds, Cheers, Bye for now, See you soon,

Some things to avoid when writing formal emails

تجنب الاشياء التاليه عند كتابة الايميل الرسمي .

- **Nonchalant Greetings.** تحيات اللامبالاة
- **Slang** اللغة العامية
- **Contractions** اختصارات **: Can't, Didn't, Haven't**
- **Clichés** الكليشهات (صيغ مبتذلة)
- **Abbreviated words:** ASAP, lol, P.S
- **Imperative words or sentences:** Stop, Do this, Go ahead

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. What is included in the email address?
   - a Domain name followed by user's name.
   - b User's name followed by domain name.
   - c User's name followed by postal address.
   - d User's name followed by street name.
2. What goes into the "To" section/box/field?
   - a The name of the person that you are sending the Email to
   - b The Email address of the person that you are writing to
   - c Your name
   - d Your Email address
3. What goes into the "Subject" box/field/section?
   - a Your name
   - b What the email is about
   - c The recipient's name
   - d The sender's address
4. What would be a good way to start off a formal Email to someone that you don't know?
   - a Hey
   - b Hello
   - c Dear
   - d Hi
5. What is a Carbon Copy / CC or what does it mean?
   - a An indication that the Email will be auto-deleted
   - b A third person that also receives a copy of the Email
   - c To show that it must not be copied
   - d None of the above
6. The word 'email' stands for ……………………..……..mail .
   - a black
   - b electric
   - c electronic
   - d everywhere
7. Which could be a valid e-mail address?
   - a http//www.education.gov
   - b letter://www.education.gov
   - c mail://www.education.gov
   - d mohammedsont@yahoo.com
8. What is a 'com' in a web address mean?
   - a comedy
   - b communication
   - c command
   - d commercial
9. What is used to separate the two parts of an email address?
   - a @
   - b *
   - c ://
   - d #
10. The……………………..……..is the part of an email message that contains the address of the sender and recipient.
    - a body
    - b header
    - c footer
    - d closing
11. You can send ……………………..……..with an email.
    - a attachment
    - b SMS
    - c letter
    - d envelope
12. The first part of your email address before '@' is called your ……………………..……..
    - a username
    - b password
    - c domain name
    - d address
13. The second part of your email address after '@' is called ……………………..……..
    - a username
    - b password
    - c domain name
    - d address
14. To sign into your account, you need your username and your ……………………..……..
    - a username
    - b password
    - c domain name
    - d address
15. An inbox is where you can find ……………………..……..mail.
    - a trash
    - b deleted
    - c sent
    - d received

16. In an email message, the ……-line is where you type the email address of the recipient.
a to b)from c subject d into
17. An attachment can be …………………..……..
a digital photos b documents c jewelry d a & b
18. You should never …………………..……..
a write impolite things to the person you are emailing.
b attach unnecessary files to your email message
c ask for or give out personal information
d all of the above
19. A good rule to follow is to …………………..……..
a reread your message before you send it. b write things that make sense
c use a spellcheck d all of the above
20. You should check your inbox…………………..……..
a every single minute of the day b when you are told to
c often d when the mailbox is full
21. Before you send an email , …………………..……..
a make sure you have the correct email address
b reread the email and correct any errors
c make sure your message will not make anyone feel bad.
d all of the above
22. Your closing of an email when you open with (Dear sirs/ Dear Sir or Madam; / To whom it may concern) should be …………………..……..?
a Take care, b bye, c yours faithfully, d Hi
23. In an informal email you could write …………………..……..
a Yes, I have got your message. b I have received your email about.
c No abbreviations d all of the above
24. If you don't know the person's name in a formal email, you could write ………………..
a Yo! b Dear Sir/Madam, c Dear Madam, d Dear Sir,
25. If you close your email with 'Yours sincerely', you could have opened with …………?
a Dear Mr, b Dear Mum, c Dear Rania, d Hi Guys,
26. When you know the person well and have an informal business relationships use …………………..……..to close an email.
a Yours sincerely , b Yours faithfully, c Best wishes, d Bye ,
27. Identify the correctly written email address below:
a jane@gmail.com b jane@gmail
c jane.gmail@com d)jane at gmail dot com
28. The …………………..……..is a brief description of what the email is about.
a forward b attachment c recipient d subject

READING COMPREHENSION

قطعة الفهم

قطعة الفهم في الامتحان اسئلتها اختيار من متعدد

الامتحان يحتوي على قطعتين : واحده (narrative) والاخري (expository / argumentative /.........etc)

نصائح هامة للتعامل مع القطع :

١. من المفيد أن تبدأ بقراءة الأسئلة الواردة على قطعة الفهم حتى تكون فهم للمطلوب منك اثناء قراءة القطعه
٢. بعد ذلك قم بقراءة قطعة الفهم بتأنى لتفهم المعنى العام لكن لا تتسرع في تحديد إجابات.. .
٣. لابد من التوقف عند نهاية كل جملة (.) أو سؤال (؟) أو تعجب (!) وذلك لتنظيم وربط ما قراته من أفكار وليتكون لديك تصور صحيح للمعنى العام يساعدك في اختيار الإجابة الصحيحة لأسئلة التحليل والتطبيق والإبداع.
٤. لا تتوقف عند كل كلمة صعبة وحاول تخمين معناها من السياق العام.
٥. قم بقراءة قطعة الفهم مرة أخري لتحسين فهمك لمحتواها والإلمام بكل التفاصيل
٦. قم بقراءة متن وفهمه جيدا ثم قراءة الاختيارات بعناية شديدة
٧. اسأل نفسك ما الفكرة التى يقوم عليها هذا السؤال فذلك سيساعدك على إجابة السؤال بطريقة صحيحه
٨. راجع اجابتك جيدا

انواع الاسئله علي قطعة الفهم

1. Factual / literal / direct

الاسئله الحقائق / الاسئله الحرفيه / المباشرة

اسئله مباشرة تركز على تفاصيل واضحه في القطعه مثل الاوقات والتواريخ والحقائق ....الخ

- EXAMPLES:

1. What did Ali bring to class?
2. Where was Julian in the afternoon?
3. When was he / she born?

2. Inference اسئلة الاستنتاج

هذة النوعيه من الاسئلة ليست مباشرة مثل اسئلة الحقائق وتتطلب من الطالب ان يفكر ويستنتج مثل المخبر / المحقق ويبحث عن ادله بدلا من الاجابات الصريحه في النص . فمثلا العبارة التاليه

"the sun was directly above their heads."

على الطالب انها ان يستنتج ان هذا وقت الظهر وليس اي وقت اخر

EXAMPLES:

1. Why did Omar help the old man?
2. Which phrase tells you that Ali was angry?
3. What does ... think of ...?
4. What does ... suggest about ... ?

3. Author & tone questions اسئلة المؤلف وطابع النص

يختبر هذا النوع من الاسئلة مدي فهم الطالب للطريقه المؤلف ونظرته للموضوع وتتعامل هذة النوعيه من الاسئلة مع ميول وطابع المؤلف

1. What is the author's attitude ....?
2. Why does the author write ....?
3. Do you think the author agrees / disagrees ....?

4. The tone of the text طابع النص

هو توجه او ميول الكاتب تجاه الموضوع وينقسم الى عدة انواع :

❁ **Objective tone** طابع موضوعى / محايد ويتجنب الشخصنه اي استخدام ضمائر شخصيه

❁ **Subjective tone** الطابع الشخصى / الذاتى يظهر في مشاعر او اراء او احكام ويتضمن خبرات ومشاعر وافكار شخصيه

Words describing the tone

Cynical تهكمى, **depressed** مكتئب, **sympathetic** متعاطف ومتفاهم, **cheerful,** سعيد **outraged** متضايق,
positive ايجابي, **angry** غاضب, **sarcastic** ساخر, **prayerful** متضرع, **ironic** متهكم, **solemn** جاد – مخلص,
vindictive قاسي, **intense** حاد, **excited** ثائر, **arrogant** متغطرس , **formal** رسمى **tragic** مأساوى
optimistic متفائل **pessimistic** متشائم **pathetic** حزين **satrical** ساخر **outspoken** صريح
objective محايد **mocking** ساخر **sentimental** عاطفى **compassionate** متعاطف **absurd** تافه
loving محب **Energetic.** نشيط **Enthusiastic.** متحمس **Humorous** فكاهى **Nostalgic** يحن للماضى
................etc

5. Word in context :

هذة الاسئله تختبر مفردات الطالب وعلى الطالب ان يحدد المعنى والاستخدام الصحيح للكلمه في القطعه حيث ان المفردات لها معانى متعدده .
لذل يسمى هذا النوع من الاسئلة مفردات او كلمات في السياق

Examples:

1. Which word/ phrase has the opposite meaning as...............?
2. Find the words that have similar meanings to the following words...
3. What does the word in bold"............." mean ?
4. The word in bold "................"can be replaced by ....
5. The underlined word".........' is a synonym for ....
6. The underline word " ...." is a n antonym for ....
7. What does the underlined pronoun "..................." mean / refer to?

6. Reorganisation questions اسئلة اعادة التنسيق والترتيب

هذا النوع من الاسئلة يتطلب التحليل و التركيب للمعلومات الوارده في النص وغالبا ماتكون هذة المعلومات في عدة فقرات

Analysis Questions :

تتطلب الاسئلة التحليليه ان تقسم النص لجل الدراسه الدقيقه

What was the underlying theme of ... .?

Synthesis questions:

تتطلب من الطالب ان يدمج وينظم المعلومات الوارده في مختلف اجزاء النص

In what ways was the situation on ... unusual?

7. Understanding Questions :

تختبر هذه الاسئله القدرة على فهم وتحديد الفكرة التى يقدمها المؤلف

1. What does the writer mean by ....?
2. What is the author's intention / purpose ....?
3. What is the moral of the story ....?
4. What lesson does the text / story teach us?

8. Main idea questions :

تتطلب هذه الاسئله تحديد الفكرة الرئيسيه او النقطه الرئيسيه في القطعه وهى تختبر فهم قطعة الفهم ككل

1. What is the main idea of ....?
2. What is the core point of the passage ?
3. What is the essence of ....?
4. The passage is mainly about ....
5. What is the main idea of the 1st , 2nd ....etc paragraph ?
6. What is the best title of the passage?

TRANSLATION

- سؤال الترجمة عبارة سؤال اختياري لذلك تحتاج عزيزي الطالب ان تفهم الجمله جيدا قبل الترجمة .
- قم بترجمة الجمله بنفسك حتى لا تنخدع في اختيارك
- لاحظ علامات الترقيم جيد – دقق جيدا في زمن الجمله حافظ عليه عند الترجمة
- انتبه لحروف الجر واستخدام المفردات

ملاحظات هامة على الترجمة

١- ينبغى مراعاة ترتيب الجملة : الجملة في اللغة الانجليزية تبدأ بالفاعل ثم الفعل وفى اللغة العربية تبدأ بالفعل ثم الفاعل لذلك عند الترجمة إلى اللغة العربية نبحث عن الفعل ونبدأ به وعند الترجمة إلى اللغة الانجليزية نبحث عن الفاعل ونبدأ به مع مراعاة زمن الفعل الذي يليه :

٢- كلمات التوكيد في اللغة العربية مثل (قد – لقد – أن – فان) ليس لها معنى في اللغة الانجليزية وفى حالة وجود (لقد) ينبغى وضع الفعل في زمن المضارع التام :

The education has developed in recent years لقد تطور التعليم في الآونة الأخيرة

٣- لام التعليل في اللغة العربية تترجم كالاتى (to + inf)

We should stand as one man to cut down the prices يجب أن نقف كرجل واحد لنخفض الأسعار

٤- (إن) التى تأتى أول الجمله مثل : إن مصر مهد الحضاره / لاتترجم

- (أن) التى تأتى وسط الجمله ويأتى بعدها إسم أو ضمير تترجم that ولاحظ أن بعد that تأتى جمله كامله

(أن + فعل) مثل : أريد أن أشاهد التلفاز تترجم to:

(إن + فعل) وهى تسمى "ان الشرطيه" مثل : إن تذاكر تنجح @ هذه تدل على الشرط ولذلك نترجمها If

- The Egyptian youth have proved that they are able to contribute to making progress

لقد أثبت الشباب المصرى أنهم قادرون على المساهمه فى صنع التقدم

٥- عند ترجمة الجملة الاسمية في اللغة العربية يجب استخدام (verb to be)

- Science is a double edged weapon العلم سلاح ذو حدين
- He is a famous writer أنه كاتب مشهور

٦- هناك أفعال في اللغة العربية يتبعها حرف جر ولا يتبعها في الانجليزية

I enjoyed the film استمتعت بالفيلم

sacrifice يضحى بـ overcome يتغلب على celebrate يضحى بـ risk يخاطر بـ enjoy يتمتع بـ affect يؤثر على

reduce/ decrease يقلل من get يحصل على catch يلحق بـ eliminate يقضى على praise يشيد بـ (فلان) donate يتبرع بـ

٧- الصفة في اللغة الانجليزية قبل الاسم أو بعد (verb to be)

He is an ambitious man , this man is ambitious انه رجل طموح

٨- يمكن أن تسبق الصفة بـ (the) لتشير إلى طائفة معينة من الناس

The rich should help the poor يجب على الأغنياء أن يساعدوا الفقراء

٩- توضع التعبيرات التى تدل على زمان معين أو مكان محدد في نهاية الجملة (لاحظ بناء الجملة في اللغة الانجليزية)

زمان + مكان + حال + مفعول + فعل + فاعل

The children studied their lessons quietly at home yesterday .

١٠- المفعول المطلق ليس له ترجمة في اللغة الانجليزية

the education has developed لقد تطور التعليم تطورا

١١- لاحظ ترجمة المضاف والمضاف إليه من اللغة العربية إلى الإنجليزية

يمكن أن نستخدم إحدى الصيغتين (اسم ثان + of + اسم أول + the) أو (اسم أول + اسم ثان)

the problem of housing , housing problem (مشكلة الإسكان)
terrorism phenomenon , the phenomenon of terrorism (ظاهرة الإرهاب)

١٢- لاحظ في بداية اى جملة لابد من بدايتها بحرف (كابيتال) ويجب كتابة الأسماء والأعلام والأيام والشهور والجنسيات واللغات بحرف كابيتال . يراعى وضع (.) في نهاية الجملة الخبرية - يراعى وضع (؟) في نهاية الجملة الاستفهامية - (!) في نهاية الجملة التعجبية

١٣- عند الترجمة من اللغة العربية الى الانجليزية نلجأ إلى المعاني الأكثر بساطة

- We should help youth — يجب أن نمد يد العون للشباب
- Many tourists come to Egypt — يقدم العديد من السياح إلى مصر
- This make the crises worse — ذلك يؤدى إلى تفاقم الأزمة
- considered Tourism is — تعتبر السياحة

١٤- ممكن ٣ كلمات بالعربي نترجمهم كلمه واحد بالانجليزي

everywhere في كل مكان   rather الى حد ما   somewhere في مكان ما   reconsider يعيد النظر في
limitless لا حد له   endless لانهاية له   anywhere في اى مكان

١٥- الضمير (هو/ هى/ هم/ هن..... الخ) لو ترجمه verb to be يعنى نحط am/ is/ are عاده

- Egypt is my mother. مصر هى امى

١٦- كيف نترجم الكلمه دي (ل) ؟
(ل) تترجم حسب معناها فى الجمله لاحظ الجمل دى فيهم (ل) ولكن المعنى مختلف :
أذهب الى المدرسه لأتعلم مواد دراسيه مختلفه

(ل) هنا بمعنى (لكى) وعشان كده هنترجمها to / in order to / so as to

I go to school to learn different school subjects.

"القراءه للجميع" (ل) دى معناها (من أجل) يبقى نترجمها (for) شوف ترجمه العباره: Reading for All

لى عشرون صديقا (ل) بمعنى (املك / عندى) تترجم have/ has

I have twenty friends.

الشباب هم العمود الفقرى للأمة ال (ل) معناها هنا (بتاع) يبقى على طول نترجمها of

The youth are the backbone of the nation.

١٧- من + صفه + أن : زى مثلا (من الضرورى ان/ من الصعب ان/ من المهم ان ... الخ)

تترجم It is +adjective+ for ....to

خد عندك الامثله دى:

It is necessary for us to study hard. من الضرورى ان نذاكر بجد
It is easy for us to wipe out illiteracy. من السهل علينا ان نمحو الأميه

١٨- لاحظ ترجمة المبنى للمجهول كما فى (نتأثر بالإعلانات) لابد ان يكون شكل الفعل verb to be + pp
We are influenced by advertisements.

١٩- لو جاء فعل بعد مفعول مثل (اعطانى هديه اسعدتنى كثيرا) نحط ضمير وصل بينهما عاده

- He gave me a present that pleased me a lot.
- أوThe present he gave me pleased me a lot.

هيا بنا نفهم كيف سوف يأتي السؤال في الامتحان

Choose the correct Arabic translation

الان حان الدور عليك لكي تدرب نفسك علي هذة التمارين

1. Many kinds of animals and plants are facing extinction because of the man's irresponsible activity. So, man should be careful in his dealing with the environment.

   A. تتعرض أنواع كثيرة من الحيوانات والنباتات للاضطهاد بسبب نشاط الإنسان المسؤول. ومن ثم وجب على الانسان توخى الحذر فى التعامل مع البيئة.
   B. تتعرض انواع كثيرة من الحيوانات والنباتات للانقراض بسبب نشاط الإنسان غير المسؤول. ومن ثم وجب على الإنسان توخى الحذر فى التعامل مع البيئة.
   C. تتعرض انواع كثيرة من الحيوانات والنباتات للاضطهاد بسبب نشاط الإنسان الغير مسؤول. ومن ثم وجب على الإنسان توخى القرارات فى التعامل مع البيئة؛
   D. تتعرض انواع كثيرة من الحيوانات والنباتات للانقراض بسبب نشاط الإنسان المسؤول. ومن ثم وجب على الإنسان توخى الحذر فى التعامل مع البيئة.

2. Practising sports is something good for the young and the old alike. It benefits people physically and mentally at the same time.

   A. ممارسة الرياضيات شيء مفيد للصغار والكبار على السواء. فهى تفيد الأشخاص بدنيًا وعقليًا فى نفس الوقت.
   B. ممارسة الرياضة شيء مفيد للصغار وكبار السن فى نفس الوقت. فهى ربما تفيد الأشخاص جسديًا ونفسيًا فى الوقت ذاته
   C. ممارسة الرياضة شيء مفيد للصغار والكبار على السواء. فهى تفيد الأشخاص بدنيًا وعقليًا فى نفس الوقت.
   D. ممارسة الرياضة شيء مفيد للصغار والكبار فى كل الأوقات. فهى تفيد الأشخاص جسديًا ونفسيًا

3. The storms, the hurricanes and the earthquakes are natural disasters that happen suddenly without any arrangements, but some of them are expected by meteorologists.

   A. الرياح والأعاصير والزلازل كوارث طبيعية تحدث فجأة دون ترتيبات؛ ولكن منها ما يكون متوقع لدى خبراء الأرصاد.
   B. تعتبر الرياح والأعاصير والزلازل كوارث بطبيعتها وتحدث فجأة دون ضبط. ولكن منها ما يكون متوقع لدى خبراء الفضاء.
   C. الرياح والأعاصير والزلازل أزمات طبيعية تحدث مفاجأة دون إنضباط، ولكن منها ما يكون متوقع.
   D. الرياح والأعاصير والزلازل كوارث طبيعية تحدث فجأة دون ترتيبات ولكن منها ما يكون متوقع.

4. We sometimes have sudden temporary symptoms connected to certain situations. When exams are coming soon, we can notice some students have a strong stomachache.

   A. قد نشعر أحيانا بمواقف مفاجئة ومؤقتة مرتبطة بأعراض معينة، فعندما يقترب موعد الإمتحانات. نستطيع أن نلاحظ بعض الطلبة يشعرون بألم شديد فى المعدة.
   B. قد نشعر أحيانا بأعراض مفاجئة ومؤقتة مرتبطة بمواقف معينة، فعندما. يقترب موعد الإمتحانات. نستطيع أن نلاحظ بعض الطلبة بشعرون بألم شديد فى المعدة.
   C. قد نشعر أحيانا بأعراض مفاجئة ومؤقتة مرتبطة بمواقف معينة؛ فعندما يقترب موعد الإمتحانات,لا نستطيع أن نلاحظ بعض الطلبة يشعرون بألم شديد فى المعدة.
   D. قد نشعر أحيانا بأشياء منتظمة وغير مرتبطة بمواقف معينة؛ فعندما يقترب موعد الإمتحانات,نستطيع أن نلاحظ بعض الطلبة يشعرون بألم شديد فى المعدة .

5. Setting up productive projects helps to provide job opportunities for unemployed youth who are looking for jobs, so they help them to start a good life.

   A. تساعد إقامة المشروعات الإجرائية على توفير فرص عمل للشباب العامل الذى يبحث عن وظيفة. لذلك فهى لا تساعدهم على بداية حياة جيدة.
   B. تساعد إقامة المشروعات الإنتهازية على توفير فرص عمل للشباب العاطل الذى لا يبحث عن وظيفة, لذلك فهى تساعدهم على بداية حياة جيدة.
   C. تساعد إقامة المشروعات الإبتدائية على توفير فرص عمل للشباب العاطل الذى يبحث عن وظيفة. لذلك فهى تساعدهم على بداية حياة جيدة.
   D. تساعد إقامة المشروعات الإنتاجية على توفير فرص عمل للشباب العاطل الذى يبحث عن وظيفة. لذلك فهى تساعدهم على بداية حياة جيدة.

6. Do you think that man's committing crimes in the society is connected to his aggressive nature or it is a result of the circumstances around him or both of them?

Ⓐ هل تعتقد أن إرتكاب الإنسان للجرائم فى المجتمع مرتبط بعدوانية الإنسان الطبيعية أم أنها نتيجة للظروف المحيطة به أم الإثنين معًا ؟

Ⓑ هل تعتقد أن إرتكاب الإنسان للجرائم فى المجتمع مرتبط بطبيعة الإنسان العدوانية أم أنها نتيجة للظروف المحيطة به أم الإثنين معًا ؟

Ⓒ هل تؤمن أن إرتكاب الإنسان للجرائم فى مجتمعه مرتبط بطبيعة الإنسان العدوانية أم أنها نتيجة للمشكلات المحيطة أم الإثنين معا؟

Ⓓ هل تعتقد أن إرتكاب الإنسان للجرائم فى المجتمع مرتبط بطبيعة الإنسان العنيفة أنها نتيجة للظروف المحيطة التى يعانى منها أم الإثنين؟

7. I was proud when my father got promoted. He has worked hard in this organization for ages, so he deserves to be the executive director.

Ⓐ شعرت بالفخر عندما حصل والدى على ترقية. لقد عمل بجد فى هذه المنظمة لفترات طويلة . لذلك فهو يستحق أن يكون المدير التركيبى.

Ⓑ شعرت بالفخر عندما حصل والدى على ترقية. لقد عمل بجد فى هذه المنظمة لفترات طويلة؛ لذلك فهو يستحق أن يكون المدير العام.

Ⓒ شعرت بالفخر عندما حصل والدى على ترقية. لقد عمل بجد فى هذه المنظمة لفترات طويلة؛ لذلك فهو لا يستحق أن يكون المدير التحفيزى.

Ⓓ شعرت بالفخر عندما حصل والدى على ترقية. لقد عمل بجد فى هذه المنظمة لفترات طويلة لذلك فهو يستحق أن يكون المدير التنفيذى.

8. It's healthy to eat fruits and vegetables regularly every day and to reduce eating sweets and chocolates because they are harmful to our health.

Ⓐ من الصحى تناول الخضروات والفاكهة بشكل غير منتظم كل يوم وألا نقلل من تناول الحلويات والشيكولاته لأنهما ضارين بصحتنا.

Ⓑ من الصحى عدم تناول الخضروات والفاكهة بشكل منتظم كل يوم، وأن نقلل من تناول الحلويات والشيكولاته لأنهما ضارين بصحتنا

Ⓒ من الصحى تناول الخضروات والفاكهة بشكل منتظم كل يوم وأن نقلل من تناول الحلويات والشيكولاته لأنهما ضارين بصحتنا.

Ⓓ من الصحى تناول الخضروات والفاكهة بشكل منتظم كل يوم، وألا نقلل من تناول الحلويات والشيكولاته لأنهما ضارين بصحتنا.

9. Our national income has many resources. Some are stable resources and others are unstable. But tourism, oil, the Suez Canal and the taxes are the most important.

Ⓐ لدخلنا القومى العديد من المصادر بعضها ثابت والبعض الأخر غير ثابت؛ ولكن تبقى السياحة والبترول وقناة السويس والضرائب الأكثر أهمية.

Ⓑ لدخلنا القومى العديد من المصادر بعضها غير ثابت والبعض الأخر غير ثابت؛ ولكن تبقى السياحة والبترول وقناة السويس والضرائب الأكثر أهمية.

Ⓒ لدخلنا القومى العديد من المصادر بعضها ثابت والبعض الأخر غير ثابت ولكن لا تبقى السياحة والبترول وقناة السويس والضرائب الأكثر أهمية.

Ⓓ لدخلنا القومى العديد من المصادر بعضها ثابت والبعض الأخر غير ثابت؛ ولكن تبقى السياحة والبترول وقناة السويس والضرائب الاقل اهميه .

10. Tolerance is a good quality that all religions, cultures and social systems call for. We can feel it obviously in our daily treatments. Sometimes, it might seem to disappear, but it is always there.

Ⓐ إن التسامح صفة جيدة تدعو إليها جميع الأديان والثقافات والأنظمة الاجتماعية، ويمكننا أن نشعر بها بوضوح فى علاجاتنا اليومية؛ وفى بعض الأحيان قد يبدو أنها تختفى لكنها موجودة دائمًا.

Ⓑ إن التسامح صفة جيدة تتصل بها جميع الأديان والثقافات والأنظمة الاجتماعية، ويمكننا أن نشعر بها بوضوح فى تعاملاتنا اليومية. وفى بعض الأحيان قد يبدو أنها تختفى لكنها موجودة دائمًا.

Ⓒ إن التسامح صفة جيدة تدعو إليها جميع الأديان والثقافات والأنظمة الاجتماعية؛ ويمكننا أن نشعربها بوضوح في تعاملاتنا اليومية؛ وفى بعض الأحيان قد يبدو أنها تختفى لكنها موجودة دائمًا.

Ⓓ إن التسامح صفة جيدة تدعو إليها جميع الأديان والثقافات والأنظمة الاجتماعية؛ وقد نشعر بها بوضوح فى تعاملاتنا اليومية؛ وفى بعض الأحيان قد يبدو أنها تظهر لكنها موجودة دائمًا.

11. The new traffic law is extremely strict. It aims at protecting the lives of innocent citizens from the recklessness of some drivers. Punishments include imprisonment and paying a lot of money as fines.

Ⓐ إن قانون المرور الجديد صارم للغاية، وهو يهدف إلى حماية أرواح المواطنين الأبرياء من تهور بعض السائقين. وتشمل العقوبات والسجن ودفع الكثير من المال بخير.

Ⓑ إن قانون المرور الجديد صارم للغاية، وهو يهدف إلى حماية أرواح المواطنين الأبرياء من تهور بعض السائقين وتشمل العقوبات الحبس ودفع الكثير من المال كغرامات.

Ⓒ إن قانون المرور الجديد صارم للغاية» وهو يهدف إلى حماية أرواح المواطنين الأبرياء من بعض السائقين؛ وتشمل العقوبات الحبس ودفع غرامات.

Ⓓ إن قانون المرور الجديد صارم للغاية، وهو يهدف إلى حماية المواطنين الأحياء من تهور بعض السائقين وتشمل العقوبات السجن ودفع الكثير من المال كغرامات.

12. Cultures have different customs to deal with a child's teeth fall out. In Korea, they throw the lost teeth up on a house roof.

Ⓐ كان للثقافات عادات مختلفة فى التعامل مع سقوط أسنان الطفل . ففى كوريا يتم إلقاء السنة المفقودة على سطح منزل.
Ⓑ للثقافات عادات مختلفة فى التعامل مع سقوط أسنان الطفل . ففى كوريا يتم إلقاء السنة المكسورة
Ⓒ للثقافات عادات مختلفة فى التعامل مع سقوط أسنان الطفل . ففى كوريا يتم إلقاء السنة المفقودة
Ⓓ للثقافات عادات مختلفة فى التعامل مع سقوط أسنان الطفل . ففى كوريا يتم إلقاء السنة المفقودة على سطح منزل

13. Living in a big city has become an unhealthy and harmful life nowadays There's nothing except streets full of fumes and noise which affect people's health and nerves.

Ⓐ أصبحت الحياة فى مدينة كبيرة حياة غير صحيحة وضارة . لا يوجد شيء بإستثناء شوارع مليئة بعوادم
Ⓑ السيارات والضوضاء التى تدعم صحة الناس واعصابهم.
Ⓒ أصبحت المعيشة فى مدينة كبيرة حياة غير صحية وضارة . يوجد كل شيء بإستثناء شوارع مليئة بعوادم السيارات والضوضاء التى تؤثر على صحة الناس واعصابهم.
Ⓓ أصبحت المعيشة فى مدينة كبيرة الان حياة غير صحية وضارة . ولا يوجد شيء الا شوارع مليئة بعوادم السيارات والضوضاء التى تؤثر على صحة الناس واعصابهم.
Ⓔ أصبحت الحياة فى مدينة كبيرة حياة صحية وضارة . لا يوجد شيء شوارع مليئة بعوادم السيارات والضوضاء التى تؤثر على صحة الناس واعصابهم

14. Global trade leads to a big economic growth in different regions all over the world. So, all the world countries aim to develop it greatly.

Ⓐ التجارة العالمية تؤدى إلى نمو إقتصادى محلى فى أقاليم مختلفة فى كل أنحاء العالم . لذلك دول العالم لتنميتها بشكل كبير .
Ⓑ التجارة العالمية تؤدى إلى نمو إقتصادى كبير فى أقاليم مختلفة فى كل أنحاء العالم . لذلك لا تسعى دول العالم لتنميتها بشكل كبير .
Ⓒ التجارة العالمية تؤدى إلى نمو إقتصادى كبير فى اقاليم مختلفة فى كل انحاء العالم . لذلك تسعى دول العالم لتنميتها بشكل كبير .
Ⓓ التجارة العالمية تؤدى إلى نمو إقتصادى كبير فى اقاليم مختلفة فى كل انحاء العالم . لذلك تسعى دول العالم لتنميتها بشكل ضعيف .

15. I like living in open places and fresh air and spending much time in parks among the trees and flowers. I don't like closed or crowded places with people.

Ⓐ أحب الحياة فى الأماكن المفتوحة والهواء الطلق . وقضاء وقتا كبيرًا فى الحدائق بين الأشجار والورود ولا أحب الأماكن المغلقة أو المزدحمة بالناس.
Ⓑ لا أحب الحياة فى الأماكن المفتوحة و الهواء الطلق . وقضاء وقت كبير فى الحدائق بين الأشجار والورود . ولا أحب الأماكن المغلقة أو المزدحمة بالناس.
Ⓒ أحب الحياة فى الأماكن المفتوحة و الهواء الطلق ، وقضاء وقتا كبيرًا فى الحدائق بين الأشجار المغلقة أو المزدحمة بالناس.
Ⓓ أحب الحياة فى الأماكن المفتوحة و الهواء الطلق . وقضاء وقتا قليلا فى الحدائق بين والورود ، ولا أحب الأماكن المغلقة أو المزدحمة بالناس.

16. We all should agree that the development of the educational system is a flexible ongoing process that needs thinking outside the box, so we should be patient and boost it.

Ⓐ يجب أن نتفق جميعًا على أن تطوير النظام التعليمى عملية مرنة مستمرة تحتاج لتفكير داخل الصندوق ، ومن ثم يجب علينا أن نتخلى عن الصبر وأن نساندها.
Ⓑ يجب أن نتفق جميعًا على أن تطوير النظام التعليمى عملية مرنة مستمرة تحتاج لتفكير خارج الصندوق ومن ثم يجب علينا ان نتحلى بالصبر وأن نساندها
Ⓒ يجب أن نتفق جميعًا على أن تطوير النظام التعليمى عملية مرونة مستمرة تحتاج لتفكير خارج الصندوق ، ومن ثم يجب علينا أن نتخلى عن الصبر وأن نساندها.
Ⓓ يجب ألا نتفق جميعًا على أن تطوير النظام التعليمى عملية مرنة مستمرة تحتاج لتفكير خارج الصندوق ، ومن ثم يجب علينا الا نتخلى عن الصبر وأن نساندها.

17. We all know that we cannot separate out work life totally from our personal life. They both are affected by each other whether we accept it or not. Do you agree with me?

Ⓐ نعرف جميعًا أننا نستطيع أن نفصل الحياة العملية عن الحياة الشخصية . فكلاهما يتأثر بالآخر سواء قبلنا ذلك أم لا . هل تختلف معى؟
Ⓑ نعرف جميعًا أننا لا نستطيع أن نفصل كليًا الحياة العملية عن الحياة الشخصية . فكلاهما يتأثر بالآخر سواء قبلنا ذلك أم لا . هل تتفق معى؟
Ⓒ نعرف جميعًا أننا لا نستطيع أن نفصل كليًا الحياة العلمية عن الحياة الشخصية . فكلاهما يتأثر بالآخر سواء قبلنا ذلك أم لا . هل تتفق معهم؟
Ⓓ نعرف جميعًا أننا لا نستطيع أن نفصل جزئيًا الحياة العملية عن الحياة الشخصية . فكلاهما يتأثر بالآخر سواء قبلنا ذلك أم لا . هل تتفق معى؟

18. Man is always so greedy that he imagines that he can possess everything he wants whether he needs it or not and this leads to a great loss in the end.

A. الإنسان دائمًا طماع جدًا لدرجة أنه يتخيل أنه يستطيع أن يمتلك كل شيء يريده؛ سواءً كان يحتاجه أو لا وهذا يؤدى لخسارة كبيرة فى النهاية.

B. الإنسان دائمًا طماع جدًا لدرجة أنه يتخيل أنه يستطيع أن يستفيد من كل شيء يريده؛ سواءً كان يحتاجه أو لا وهذا يؤدى لخسارة كبيرة فى النهاية.

C. الإنسان دائمًا طماع جدًا لدرجة أنه يتخيل أنه يستطيع أن يضع كل شيء يريده؛ سواءً كان يحتاجه أو لا وهذا يؤدى لخسارة كبيرة فى النهاية.

D. الإنسان دائمًا طماع جدًا لدرجة أنه يتخيل أنه يستطيع أن يمتلك كل شيء يريده؛ سواءً كان يحتاجه أو لا وهذا يؤدى لخسارة فى النهاية.

19. One of the main solutions for many problems in modern Egypt is turning the desert into green land which doesn't mean only to grow lands, but also building new societies.

A. أحد الحلول الرئيسية للعديد من المشكلات فى مصر الحديثة هو تحويل الصحراء لأرض خضراء وهذا لا يعنى فقط زراعة الأرض ولكن أيضًا بناء مجتمعات جديدة.

B. أحد الحلول الرئيسية لعدد من المشكلات فى مصر الحديثة هو تحويل الصحراء لأرض خضراء وهذا يعنى فقط زراعة أراضى زراعية؛ ولكنه بناء مجتمعات جديدة.

C. أحد الحلول الرئيسية لعدد من المشكلات فى مصر الحديثة هو تحويل الصحراء لأرض خضراء وهذا لا يعنى فقط زراعة أراضى رملية ، ولكنه بناء مجتمعات جديدة.

D. أحد الحلول الرئيسية للعديد من المشكلات فى مصر الحديثة هو تحويل الصحراء لأرض خضراء وهذا لا يعنى زراعة أراضى صحراوية ولكنه بناء مجتمعات جديدة.

20. Science fiction is one of the best ways to express the future and the style of life in it. It is thought science fiction works predicted a lot of inventions many years before their real existence .

A. الخيال العلمى أحد أفضل الطرق للتعبير عن المستقبل و أسلوب الحياة الحقيقى . من المعتقد أن أعمال الخيال العلمى تنبأت بالكثير من الدعوات قبل وجودها بشكل حقيقى .

B. الخيال العلمى أحد الطرق للإستفسار عن المستقبل و أسلوب الحياة به . من المعتقد أن أعمال الخيال العلمى تنبأت بالاختراعات قبل وجودها في الحقيقة .

C. الخيال العلمى أحد أجود الطرق للتعبير عن المستقبل و تقاليد الحياة . من المعتقد أن أعمال الخيال تنبأت بالكثير من الإختراعات قبل وجودها بمظهر حقيقى .

D. الخيال العلمى أحد أفضل الطرق للتعبير عن المستقبل و أسلوب الحياة به ، و من المعتقد أن أعمال الخيال العلمى تنبأت بالكثير من الإختراعات قبل وجودها بشكل حقيقى بسنوات كثيرة .

21. Wasting water is a big problem that has appeared recently, especially with the problem of water shortage. Some careless people use it foolishly without any sense of duty or responsibility.

A. إن إهدار الماء مشكلة كبيرة ظهرت مؤخراً و خاصةً مع مشكلة قصر الماء. بعض الناس الحريصين يستخدموا الماء بحماقة بدون أى إحساس بالواجب او المسئولية.

B. إن إهدار الماء مشكلة كبيرة ظهرت متاخرا و خاصةً مع مشكلة نقص الماء. بعض الناس المهملين يستخدموا الماء بحماقة بإحساس بالواجب أو المسئولية.

C. إن إهدار الماء مشكلة كبيرة ظهرت مؤخراً و خاصةً مع مشكلة نقص الماء. بعض الناس المهملين يستخدموا الماء بحماقة بدون أى إحساس بالواجب أو المسئولية.

D. إن إهدار الماء مشكلة كبيرة ظهرت متاخراً و خاصةً مع مشكلة نقص الماء. بعض الناس المهملين يستخدموا الماء بحماقة بدون أى إحساس بالواجب أو الإحتمالية.

22. Do you know that living things may respond to the changes in their environment? For example, some animals change their colours to hide in their surroundings for protection.

Ⓐ هل تعرف أن الأشياء الحية ربما تستجيب للتغيرات فى بيئاتهم؟ فعلى سبيل المثال . بعض الحيوانات تغير ألوانها لتتشبه فى الأشياء المحيطة من أجل الحماية.

Ⓑ هل تعرف أن الأشياء الحية ربما تستجيب للتغيرات فى بيئاتهم؟ فعلى سبيل المثال . بعض الحيوانات غيرت ألوانها لتختبئ فى الأشياء المحيطة من أجل الوقاية.

Ⓒ هل تعرف أن الكائنات الحية ربما إستجابت للتغيرات فى بيئاتهم؟ فعلى سبيل المثال . بعض الحيوانات تغير ألوانها لتتمثل فى الأشياء المحيطة من أجل الحماية.

Ⓓ هل تعرف أن الكائنات الحية ربما تستجيب للتغيرات فى بيئاتهم؟ فعلى سبيل المثال . بعض الحيوانات تغير ألوانها لتختبئ فى الأشياء المحيطة من أجل الحماية.

23. Many people argue against using animals, especially mice and rabbits in the scientific experiments. They think that these animals have their own rights as human. Are you for or against?

Ⓐ يعارض كثيرا من الناس إستخدام الحيوانات و بخاصةً الفئران و الأرانب فى التجارب العلمية . فهم يعتقدوا ان هذه الحيوانات لها حقوقها الخاصة مثل البشر . هل انت مؤيد لذلك ام معارض؟

Ⓑ يعارض كثيرا من الناس إستخدام الحيوانات و بخاصةً الفئران و الأرانب فى التجارب العلمية . فهم لا يعتقدوا أن هذه الحيوانات لها حقوقها الخاصة مثل البشر . هل أنت مؤيد لذلك أم معارض؟

Ⓒ يعارض كثيرا من الناس إستخدام الحيوانات و بخاصةً الفئران و الأرانب فى التجارب العملية . فهم يعتقدوا ان هذه الحيوانات لها حقوقها الخاصة مثل البشر . هل انت مؤيد لذلك ام معارض؟

Ⓓ يعارض كثيرا من الناس إستخدام الحيوانات و بخاصةً الفئران و الأرانب فى التجارب العلمية . فهم يعتقدوا ان هذه الحيوانات لها حقوقها الخاصة مثل البشر . هل انت مؤيد لذلك ام مساعد؟

24. Terroristic attacks are always headlines because they attract people's attention and affect people's lives badly. That's why; all the world nations should cooperate to face them.

Ⓐ الهجمات الإرهابية دائماً ما تكون العناوين الرئيسية لأنها تجذب إنتباه الناس و يؤثروا فى حياة الناس بشدة . لهذا السبب يجب أن تتعاون جميع دول العالم لمواجهتهم.

Ⓑ الهجمات الإرهابية دائما ما تكون العناوين الرئيسية لأنهم لا يجذبوا إنتباه الناس و يؤثروا فى حياة الناس بشدة . لهذا السبب يجب أن تتعاون جميع دول العالم لمواجهتهم.

Ⓒ الهجمات الإرهابية دائما لا تكون العناوين الرئيسية لأنهم يجذبوا إنتباه الناس و يؤثروا فى حياة الناس بشدة . لهذا السبب يجب ان تتعاون جميع دول العالم لمواجهتهم.

Ⓓ الهجمات الإرهابية دائما ما تكون العناوين الرئيسية لأنهم يجذبوا إنتباه الناس و يؤثروا فى حياة الناس بشدة . لهذا السبب يجب الا تتعاون جميع دول العالم لمواجهتهم.

25. Many countries build dams to store much water especially in the rain season to make use of it in the drought season and also to generate electricity.

Ⓐ تبنى العديد من الدول السدود لتخزين الكثير من الماء خاصةً فى موسم الأمطار لتستفيد منها فى فصل الأمطار وأيضاً لتوليد الكورباء.

Ⓑ تبنى العديد من الدول السدود لتخزين القليل من الماء خاصة فى موسم الأمطار لتستفيد منها فى فصل الجفاف وايضا لتوليد الكهرباء.

Ⓒ تبنى العديد من الدول السدود لتخزين الكثير من الماء خاصةً فى موسم الأمطار لتستفيد منها فى فصل الجفاف وايضا لتوليد الكهرباء.

Ⓓ تبنى العديد من الدول السدود لتخزين الكثير من الماء خاصةً فى موسم الأمطار لتستفيد منها فى فصل الجفاف وايضا لإستهلاك الكهرباء.

26. You are the maker of your own happiness, so never look for satisfaction in the eyes of others. Know how to make yourself happy and how to please those around you at the same time.

Ⓐ أنت من تصنع سعادتك فلا تبحث عن الرضا في أعين الآخرين واعرف كيف تجعل نفسك سعيدا وكيف ترضى من حولك في ذلك الوقت.

Ⓑ أنت من تصنع سعادتك فلا تبحث عن الرضا في أعين الآخرين؛ واعرف كيف تجعل نفسك سعيدا

Ⓒ أنت من تصنع سعادتك فلا تبحث عن الشبع في أعين الآخرين ، واعرف كيف تجعل نفسك سعيدا وكيف تفضل من حولك في نفس الوقت.

Ⓓ أنت صانع سعادتك؛ فلا تبحث عن الرضا في عيون الاخرين. واعرف كيف تجعل نفسك سعيدا وكيف ترضى من حولك في نفس الوقت.

27. Let your dreams be sky-high and never put a deadline to your ambitions. The more ambitious and hardworking you are, the more energetic you become. That makes you willing to exert as much effort as possible.

Ⓐ فلتكن أحلامك عنان السماء. ولا تضع موعداً لطموحاتك؛ فكلما كنت طموحًا وعملاً جاداً زادت أنشطتك. هذا يجعلك على استعداد لبذل أكبر قدرممكن من الجهد.

Ⓑ فلتناطح أحلامك السماء. ولا تضع حدا لطموحاتك؛ فكلما كنت اكثر طموحًا وعملاً جاداً زاد نشاطك. هذا يجعلك على استعداد لبذل اقل قدرممكن من الجهد.

Ⓒ فلتبلغ أحلامك حدالسماء. ولا تضع عنان لطموحاتك؛ فكلما كنت اكثر طموحًا وعملاً جاداً زاد نشاطك. هذا يجعلك على استعداد لبذل أكبر قدرممكن من الجهد.

Ⓓ فلتبلغ أحلامك عنان السماء. ولا تضع حدا لطموحاتك؛ فكلما كنت اكثر طموحًا وجديه في العمل ازداد نشاطك. هذا يجعلك على استعداد لبذل أكبر قدرممكن من الجهد.

28. In developed countries, only your skills and achievements are what make you distinguished; not your money or family. They choose the suitable person for the suitable situation, which make them both happy and successful at the same time.

Ⓐ في البلدان المتقدمة، مهاراتك وإنجازاتك هي فقط ما يميزك؛ وليس أموالك او عائلتك. فهم يختارون الشخص المناسب في المكان المناسب؛ مما يجعله سعيد وناجح في نفس الوقت.

Ⓑ في البلدان النامية؛ مهاراتك وانجازاتك هى أيضاً ما يميزك، ليس أموالك أو عائلتك فقط ويختارون الشخص المناسب للوضع المناسب؛ مما يجعلهم سعداء وناجحين في نفس الوقت..

Ⓒ في البلدان المتقدمة، مهاراتك وإنجازاتك ليست فقط ما يميزك وليس أموالك أو عائلتك؛ فهم يختارون الشخص المناسب في المكان المناسب؛ مما يجعله سعيد وناجح في نفس الوقت.

Ⓓ في البلدان المتقدمة مهاراتك وإنجازاتك ليست فقط ما يميزك بل أموالك أو عائلتك؛ فهم يختارون الشخص المناسب في المكان المناسب؛ مما يجعله سعيد وناجح في نفس الوقت.

29. Take advice about your future from the wise and the experienced, not from the funny company around you. Your parents, grandparents and teachers are considered the best reference for good and sincere advice.

Ⓐ خذ النصيحة عن مستقبلك من الحكماء وذوي الخبرة، وليس من الصُحبة الهزلية من حولك، ويُعتبر والديك وأجدادك ومعلميك هم أفضل اشارة للنصائح الجيدة والصادقة. •

Ⓑ خذ النصيحة بخصوص مستقبلك من الحكمة وذوي الخبرة. وليس من الشركة المرحة المحيطة بك. إن والديك وأجدادك ومعلميك هم أفضل مرجع للنصائح الجيدة.

Ⓒ خذ النصيحة بخصوص مستقبلك من الحكماء والخبرة وليس من شراكة الضحك من حولك. إن والديك وأجدادك ومعلميك هم أفضل مرجع للنصائح الجيدة والصادقة.

Ⓓ خذ النصح بخصوص مستقبلك من الحكماء وذوي الخبرة وليس من الصّحبة المرحة من حولك، ويُعتبر والديك وأجدادك ومعلميك هم أفضل مرجع للنصائح الجيدة والصادقة.

30. Leadership is a role we cannot do without. A good leader inspires their people and guides them on the road of progress and prosperity. Without the presence of a powerful leader, teamwork is not expected to achieve much.

Ⓐ القيادة دور لا يمكننا نفعل دونه لأن القائد الجيد يلهم شعبه ويوجههم على طريق التقدم والازدهار، وبدون وجود قائد قوي لا يُتوقع أن يحقق العمل الجماعى الكثير.

Ⓑ إن القيادة تلعب دوراً لا يمكننا الاستغناء عنه. والقائد الجيد يلهم شعبه ويرشدهم إلى سبيل التقدم والازدهار وبدون وجود قائد قوي لا يتوقع أن يحقق العمل الجماعى الكثير.

Ⓒ إن القيادة تلعب دوراً لا يمكننا أن نفعل بدونه، والقائد الجيد يلهم شعبه ويرشدهم إلى سبيل التقدم والازدهاروبدون وجود قائد قوي لا يتوقع أن يحقق العمل الجماعى.

Ⓓ القيادة تلعب دوراً يمكننا الاستغناء عنه والقائد الجيد يلهم شعبه ويرشدهم إلى سبيل التقدم والازدهار، وبدون وجود قائد قوي لا يتوقع أن يحقق العمل الجماعى الكثير.

31. Teachers play a vital role in the lives of students through face-to-face interaction. A teacher is not only a source of information; he or she is a leader, a parent and a friend.

A) يلعب المعلمون قاعدة حيويًا في حياة الطلاب من خلال النظر وجها لوجه والمعلم ليس مجرد موردا للمعلومات، بل هو / هى قائد ووالد وصديق.
B) يلعب المعلمون دورًا حيويًا في حياة الطلاب من خلال التفاعل وجهًا لوجه، والمعلم فقط مصدرا للمعلومات؛ فهو / هى قائد ووالد وصديق.
C) يؤدى المعلمين دورًا حيويًا في حياة الطلاب من خلال التفاعل وجهًا لوجه، والمعلم ليس مجرد مصدرا للمعلومات بل هو / هى قائد ووالد وصديق.
D) يلعب المعلمون دورًا حيويًا في حياة الطلاب من خلال الصدام وجهًا لوجه، والمعلم فقط مصدرا للمعلومات؛ فهو / هى قائد ووالد وصديق.

32. Industrialization has transformed people's lives in just over two hundred years thanks to the power of science and technology. Now high-tech machines produce high-quality products in large amounts for international markets.

A) أحدث التصنيع تحولا في حياة الناس خلال قبل ما يزيد قليلا عن مائتى عام بفضل قوة العلم والتكنولوجيا تنتج الآلات منتجات عالية الجودة بكميات كبيرة للأسواق الدولية
B) لقد أحدث التصنيع تحولا في حياة الناس خلال ما يزيد قليلا عن مائتى عام وذلك بفضل قوة العلم والتكنولوجيا . وحاليا تنتج الآلات عالية التقنية منتجات عالية الجودة بكميات كبيرة للأسواق الدولية.
C) لقد أحدث التصنيع تحولا في حياة الناس خلال ما يزيد كثيرا عن مائتى عام. وذلك بفضل قوة العلم تنتج الآلات عالية التقنية منتجات عالية الجودة بكميات كبيرة للأسواق الدولية. والتكنولوجيا وذلك بفضل قوة العلم
D) لقد أحدث التصنيع تحولا فالناس يعيشون خلال ما يزيد قليلا عن مائتى عام وذلك بفضل قوة العلم والتكنولوجيا وحاليا تنتج الآلات عالية التقنية منتجات عالية الجودة بكميات كبيرة للأسواق الدولية

33. The fact that we can drive cars, watch televisions and use computers is all because of the Industrial Revolution which lit the first spark of modernisation. It was the real start of the age of modern technology.

A) الحقيقة هى أننا قادرون على قيادة السيارات ومشاهدة التلفاز واستخدام أجهزة الكمبيوتر. هى كلها بسبب الثورة الصناعية التى أشعلت شرارة الحديث الأولى. فلقد كانت البداية الحقيقية لعصر التكنولوجيا الحديثة.
B) في الحقيقة أننا قادرون على قيادة السيارات ومشاهدة التلفاز واستخدام أجهزة الكمبيوتر؛ وبسبب الثورة الصناعية أطلقت شرارة التحديث الأولى؛ فلقد كانت البداية الحقيقية لعصر التكنولوجيا الحديثة.
C) إن حقيقة أننا قادرون على قيادة السيارات ومشاهدة التلفاز واستخدام أجهزة الكمبيوتر هى كلها سبب الثورة الصناعية التى أطلقت شرارة التحديث الأولى؛ فلقد كانت البداية الحقيقية لعصر التكنولوجيا الحديثة.
D) إن حقيقة أننا قادرون على قيادة السيارات ومشاهدة التلفاز واستخدام أجهزة الكمبيوتر هى كلها بسبب الثورة الصناعية التى أطلقت شرارة التحديث الأولى. فلقد كانت البداية الحقيقية لعصر التكنولوجيا الحديثة.

34. To be good citizens in the future, children need to grow in an atmosphere of love and family warmth. They also need to get good education in order to get the qualifications needed for success in both private and family life.

A) لكى يصبح الأطفال مواطنين صالحين في المستقبل فإنهم يحتاجون إلى النمو في غلاف جوي من الحب والدفء الأسريء. وهم يحتاجون أيضًا إلى الحصول على تعليم جيد من أجل الحصول على المؤهلات اللازمة للنجاح فى كل من الحياة الخاصة والعائلية.
B) لكى يصبحوا مواطنين صالحين في المستقبل يحتاجون الأطفال إلى التنشئة في جو يسوده الحب والدفء الاسري وهم ايضا يحتاجون إلى الحصول على تعليم جيد من أجل الحصول على المؤهلات اللازمة للنجاح فى كل من الحياة الخاصة والعائلية.
C) لكى يصبح الأطفال مواطنين صالحين في المستقبل فهم يحتاجون أيضًا إلى النمو في جو من الحب والدفء الاسري وهم ايضا الى الحصول على تعليم جيد من أجل الحصول على المؤهلات اللازمة للنجاح فى الحياة الخاصة.
D) حتى يصبح الأطفال مواطنين صالحين في المستقبل فإنهم يحتاجون إلى النمو في غلاف جوي من الحب والدفء الاسري وهم ايضا يحتاجون الى الحصول على تعليم جيد من اجل الحصول على المؤهلات اللازمة للنجاح فى كل من الحياة

35. When one catches coronavirus, the immunity systems start to defend the body. People who have strong immunity suffer the least. Those with chronic diseases like diabetes and high blood pressure need more medical care

A) عندما يمسك المرء بفيروس كورونا تبدأ أجهزة المناعة فى الدفاع عن الجسم. الأشخاص لديهم مناعة قوية يعانون أقل. يحتاج المصابون بأمراض مزمنة مثل السكرى وارتفاع ضغط الدم إلى مزيد من الرعاية الطبية.

B) عندما يصاب المرء بفيروس كورونا تبدأ أجهزة المناعة فى الدفاع عن الجسم، والأشخاص الذين لديهم مناعة قوية يعانون أقل. ويحتاج المصابون بأمراض مزمنة مثل السكرى وارتفاع ضغط الدم إلى مزيد من الرعاية الطبية.

C) عندما يصاب واحد بفيروس كورونا تبدأ أجهزة المناعة فى الدفاع عن الجسم. الأشخاص الذين لديهم مناعة قوية يعانون على الأقل. يحتاج المصابون بأمراض مزمنة مثل السكرى وارتفاع ضغط الدم إلى مزيد من الرعاية الطبية.

D) عندما يصاب المرء بفيروس كورونا تبدأ أجهزة المناعة فى الدفاع عن الجسم. والأشخاص الذين لديهم مناعة قوية يعانون أقل. يحتاج المصابون بأمراض مزمنة مثل السكرى وارتفاع ضغط الدم إلى مزيد من السيارات الطبية

36. It is necessary to follow a diet even if you are not overweight. You will find it easier to keep fit before starting to gain weight. That is one of the applications of the wise saying. "Prevention is better than cure."

A) من الضرورى أتباع نظام غذائى حتى لو لم يكن وزنك زائدًا • وستجد أنه من السهل الحفاظ على لياقتك قبل البدء فى زيادة الوزن، وهذا من تطبيقات القول المأثور: "الوقاية خير من العلاج".

B) من الضرورى أتباع نظام غذائى حتى لو لم يكن وزنك زائدًا. وستجد أنه من الأسهل الحفاظ على لياقتك قبل البدء فى الحصول على الوزن وهذا من طلبات القول المأثور: "الوقاية خير من العلاج".

C) من الضرورى أتباع نظام غذائى حتى لو كان وزنك زائدًا وستجد أنه من الأسهل الحفاظ على لياقتك قبل البدء فى زيادة الوزن، وهذا من تطبيقات القول المأثور: "المنع خير من العلاج".

D) من الضرورى أتباع نظام غذائى حتى لو لم يكن وزنك زائدًا وستجد أنه من الأسهل الحفاظ على لياقتك بعد البدء فى زيادة الوزن، وهذا من تطبيقات القول الحكيم: "الوقاية خير من الرعاية".

37. Global trade leads to a big economic growth in different regions all over the world. So, all the world countries aim to develop it greatly.

A) التجارة العالمية تؤدى إلى نمو إقتصادى كبير فى أقاليم مختلفة فى كل أنحاء العالم. لذلك تسعى دول العالم لتنميتها بشكل كبير.

B) التجارة العالمية تؤدى إلى نمو إقتصادى كبير فى أقاليم مختلفة فى كل أنحاء العالم. لذلك لا تسعى دول العالم لتنميتها بشكل كبير.

C) التجارة العالمية تؤدى إلى نمو إقتصادى محلى فى أقاليم مختلفة فى كل أنحاء العالم. لذلك تسعى دول العالم لتنميتها بشكل كبير.

D) التجارة العالمية تؤدى إلى نمو إقتصادى كبير فى أقاليم مختلفة فى كل أنحاء العالم. لذلك تسعى دول العالم لتنميتها بشكل ضعيف.

38. I like living in open places and fresh air and spending much time in parks among the trees and flowers. I don't like closed or crowded places with people.

A) أحب الحياة فى الأماكن المفتوحة و الهواء الطلق، وقضاء وقتا قليلً فى الحدائق بين الأشجار والورود، ولا أحب الأماكن المغلقة أو المزدحمة بالناس.

B) لا أحب الحياة فى الأماكن المفتوحة و الهواء الطلق، وقضاء وقت كبير فى الحدائق بين الأشجار والورود، ولا أحب الأماكن المغلقة أو المزدحمة بالناس.

C) أحب الحياة فى الأماكن المفتوحة و الهواء الطلق، وقضاء وقتًا كبيرًا فى الحدائق بين الأشجار والورود، وأحب الأماكن المغلقة أو المزدحمة بالناس.

D) أحب الحياة فى الأماكن المفتوحة والهواء الطلق، وقضاء وقتًا كبيرًا فى الحدائق بين الأشجار والورود، ولا أحب الأماكن المغلقة أو المزدحمة بالناس.

39. The world is witnessing a lot of epidemics such as the Coronavirus pandemic, which has killed millions of people and affected the world economy seriously.
A يشهد العالم الكثير من الاوبئة مثل جائحة فيروس كورونا الذي قتل ملايين من البشر واثر بشكل خطير على الاقتصاد العالمى
B يشهد العالم الكثير من الاوبئة مثل جائحة فيروس كورونا الذي اصاب الاف البشر واثر بشكل خطير على الاقتصاد العالمى .
C شهد العالم الكثير من الاوبئه مثل جائحة فيروس كورونا الذي قتل ملايين من البشر واثر بشكل خطير على الاقتصاد المحلى
D يشهد العالم الكثير من الاوبئه مثل جائحة فيروس كورونا الذي اثري ملايين من البشر واثر خطير على الاقتصاد العالمى

40. Accepting others is a highly civilized trait that we all should have. You can express your opinion and respect the opinion of others as well.
A يعتبر قبول الاخرين سمة متحضرة للغاية يجب ان نتحلى بها جميعا . يمكنك التعبير عن رأيك واحترام اراء الاخرين ايضا .
B يعتبر قبول الاخرين سمة متعصبة للغاية يجب ان نتحلى بها جميعا . يمكنك التعبير عن رأيك واحترام اراء الاخرين ايضا
C يعتبر قبول الاخرين سمة متعصبة للغاية يجب ان نتحلى بها جميعا . يمكنك التعبير عن رأيك واحتراس اراء الاخرين ايضا .
D يعتبر قبول الاخرين سمة متعصبة للغاية يجب ان نتخلى بها جميعا . يمكنك التعبير عن رأيك واحترام اراء الاخرين.

41. Some people believe that social networking websites play an outstanding role in strengthening human relations, while others think they make relations lukewarm.
A يعتبر البعض ان مواقع التواصل الاجتماعى تلعب دورا عابرا في تقوية العلاقات الانسانية بينما يعتقد البعض الاخر انها تجعل العلاقات فاترة.
B يعتبر البعض ان مواقع التواصل الاجتماعى تلعب دورا بارزا في تقليص العلاقات الانسانية بينما يعتقد البعض الاخر انها تجعل العلاقات فاترة.
C يعتبر الكثير ان مواقع التواصل الاجتماعى تلعب دورا بارزا في تقوية العلاقات الانسانية بينما يعتقد البعض الاخر انها تجعل العلاقات فاترة.
D يعتبر البعض ان مواقع التواصل الاجتماعى تلعب دورا بارزا في تقوية العلاقات الانسانية بينما يعتقد البعض الاخر انها تجعل العلاقات فاترة.

42. Teachers in Egypt suffer from low salaries compared to the great role they must play in the lives of our children.
A يعانى المعلمون في مصر من دنو رواتبهم بالمقارنه بالدور العظيم الذي يجب ان يلعبوه في حياة اطفالنا .
B عانى المعلمون في مصر من تدنى رواتبهم بالمقارنه بالدور العظيم الذي يجب ان يلعبوه في حياة أبنائنا .
C يعانى المعلمون في مصر من تدنى رواتبهم بالمقارنه بالدور العظيم الذي يجب ان يلعبوه في حياة اطفالنا .
D يعانى المعلمون في مصر من دنو رواتبهم بالمقارنه بالدور العظيم الذي يحب ان يلعبوه في حياة اطفالنا .

43. The individual's sense of belonging to this country is one of the most important things that guarantee societal peace.
A ان احساس الافراد بالانتماء الى هذا البلد احد اهم الاشياء التى لا تضمن السلام المجتمعى .
B يعتبر احساس الفرد بالانتماء الى هذا البلد احد اهم الاشياء التى تضمن السلام الجماعى .
C احساس الفرد بالانتماء الى هذا البلد احد اهم الاشياء التى تضمن السلام المجتمعى .
D يعد احساس الفرد بالانتماء الى هذا العالم احد اهم الاشياء التى تضمن السلام الاجتماعى .

44. A successful leader is distinguished by his support for his employees. He always listens to them and discusses them about all what belongs to work.
A القائد الناجح يتسم بقدرته على تشجيع الموظفين فهو دائما ما يسمع لهم ويناقشهم في كل ما لا يخص العمل .
B القائد الناجح يتضح بقدرته على دعم الموظفين فهو دائما ما يسمع لهم ولا يناقشهم في كل ما يخص العمل .
C القائد الناجح يتميز بقدرته على دعم الموظفين فهو دائما ما يسمع لهم ويناقشهم في كل ما يخص العمل .
D القائد الناجح يعرف بقدرته على دعم الموظفين فهو احيانا ما يسمع لهم ويناقشهم في كل ما يخص العمل .

45. Cutting down forests is a crime against this planet. Forests represent the lungs of the planet which help to reduce global temperature.
A ان قطع الغابات جريمة تجاه هذا الكوكب ، فالغابات تمثل جهاز التنفس لكوكب الأرض ، فهى تساعد في خفض درجة حرارة الارض.
B ان قطع الغابات جريمة في حق هذا الكوكب ، فالغابات تمثل الرئة لكوكب الأرض ، فهى تساعد في رفع درجة حرارة الارض.
C ان قطع الاشجار جريمة ضد هذا الكوكب ، فالغابات تمثل الرئة لكوكب الأرض ، فهى تساعد في تقليل درجة حرارة الارض.
D ان قطع الغابات جريمة حقيقيه تجاه هذا الكوكب ، فالاشجار تمثل الرئه لكوكب الأرض ، فهى تساعد في رفع درجة حرارة الارض.

46. None of us imagined that distance learning would be an urgent necessity. But, it has become a must nowadays.

Ⓐ لو يتخيل بعض منا أن يكون التعليم عن بعد ضرورة اساسيه لكنه اصبح ضرورة في هذه الاثناء .
Ⓑ لن يتخيل كل منا أن يكون التعليم البعيد ضرورة هامه لكنه اصبح ضرورة في هذه الايام .
Ⓒ قد يتخيل احد منا أن يكون التعليم عن بعد ضرورة ملحه لكنه اصبح ضرورة في الان .
Ⓓ لم يتخيل اي منا أن يكون التعليم عن بعد ضرورة ملحه لكنه اصبح ضرورة في هذه الايام .

47. Good personal hygiene is important for both health and social reasons. It entails keeping your hands, head and body clean.

Ⓐ النظافة الشخصية مهمة لأسباب اجتماعية وشخصية . انه يستلزم الحفاظ على نظافة يديك ورأسك وجسمك.
Ⓑ النظافة العامه الجيدة ضرورية لأسباب صحية واجتماعية . انه يحتاج منك الحفاظ على يديك ورأسك ارجلك نظيفة.
Ⓒ النظافة الشخصية الجيدة مهمة لأسباب صحية واجتماعية . انه يستلزم الحفاظ على نظافة يديك ورأسك وجسمك.
Ⓓ النظافة العامة الجيدة هامه لأسباب صحية مجتمعية . انه يقتضى ان تحافظ على نظافة يديك ورأسك وجسمك.

48. Time plays a significant role in our lives. If we understand the time value well, then we can gain experience and develop skills over time.

Ⓐ يلعب الوقت دورا هاما في حياتنا . اذا فهمنا قيمة الوقت بشكل جيد فيمكننا اكتساب الخبرة و تغيير المهارات فوق الوقت .
Ⓑ يلعب الوقت دورا هاما في حياتنا . اذا فهمنا قيمة الوقت بشكل جيد فيمكننا اكتساب الخبرة و تطوير المهارات بمرور الوقت .
Ⓒ يلعب الوقت دورا هاما في حياتنا . اذا فهمنا مقدار الوقت بشكل جيد فيمكننا الحصول على الخبرة و تطوير المهارات باستخدام الوقت .
Ⓓ يلعب الوقت دورا هاما في حياتنا . اذا فهمنا قيمة الوقت جيدا فيمكننا اكتساب الخبرة و تطوير الامكانيات ببعض الوقت .

49. The state seeks to implement a comprehensive health insurance system in Egypt to include all categories and ages of citizens.

Ⓐ تسعى الدولة لتطبيق نظام التأمين الصحى الشامل في مصر لتشمل جميع اعمار وفئات المواطنين .
Ⓑ تسعى الدولة لاستخدام نظام التأمين الصحى الكبير في مصر ليتكون من جميع اعمار وانواع المواطنين .
Ⓒ تسعى الحكومه لتوحيد نظام التأمين الصحى الشامل في مصر لتشمل جميع فئات والمعمرين من المواطنين .
Ⓓ تسعى الدولة لتطبيق نظام التأمين الصحى المتكامل في مصر ليحتوي على كل فئات وكبار السن المواطنين .

50. Developing effective communication skills helps you understand what others are saying and makes you a better member in the society.

Ⓐ تطوير مهارات الاتصال الحديث يساعدك على فهم ما يقوله الاخرون وربما يجعلك عضوا افضل في المجموعه .
Ⓑ تطوير مهارات الاتصال المعين يساعدك على ادراك ما يقوله الاخرون وقد يجعلك عضوا افضل في المجتمع .
Ⓒ تطوير مهارات الاتصال الماهر يساعدك على تفهم ما يقوله الاخرون و جعلك عضوا افضل في المجتمع.
Ⓓ تطوير مهارات الاتصال الفعال يساعدك على فهم ما يقوله الاخرون و يجعلك عضوا افضل في المجتمع.

51. Anger is a natural, unwanted emotion that everybody experiences from time to time. It is a way of express certain feelings.

Ⓐ الغضب هو انفعال طبيعى غير مرغوب فيه يمر به الجميع من وقت لاخر إنها طريقة للتعبير عن مشاعر معينة.
Ⓑ الغضب هو عاطفة طبيعية لا يمكن التحكم بها فيه يمر به الجميع من وقت لاخر. إنها طريقة للتعبير عن مشاعر معينة.
Ⓒ الغضب هو إحساس طبيعى غير محبوب يمر به الجميع من وقت لاخر . إنها طريقة للتعبير عن مشاعر موحدة .
Ⓓ الغضب هو شعور طبيعى مرغوب فيه • يمر به جميع البشر من وقت لآخر. إنها طريقه للتعبير عن مشاعر محددة .

52. In a natural disaster, there are important rules to follow, take a cover under pieces of furniture, stay away from glass and windows.

Ⓐ في الكوارث الطبيعية هناك قواعد هامة يجب اتباعها . استتر بجانب قطع الاثاث، وابتعد عن الزجاج والنوافذ
Ⓑ في حالات الكوارث الطبيعية . هناك قواعد مهمة يجب اتباعها استتر تحت قطع الآثاث واهرب من الزجاج والنوافذ.
Ⓒ في الكوارث الطبيعية هناك قواعد مهمة يجب إتباعها استتر تحت قطع الآثاث . وابتعد عن الزجاج والنوافذ.
Ⓓ في حالات الكوارث الطارئة . هناك قواعد مهمة يجب إتباعها • استترتحت قطع الآثاث • وابتعد عن الزجاج والنوافذ

53. Egypt organized the World Handball Championship during the circumstances of Coronavirus successfully. We all were proud of it.

A) نظمت مصر بطولة العالم لكرة اليد في ظل ظروف فيروس كورونا بشكل ناجح . وكنا غير فخورين بذلك.
B) نظمت مصر بطولة العالم لكرة اليد في ظل ظروف فيروس كورونا بنجاح . وكن جميعا فخورين بذلك.
C) لقد نظمت مصر بطولة كأس العالم لكرة اليد في ظل ظروف وباء كورونا بنجاح . ونفتخر بذلك.
D) تنظم مصر بطولة العالم لكرة اليد في ظل ظروف فيروس كورونا بشكل ناجح . ونحن جميعا فخورين بذلك.

54. There is no doubt that technology is a double-edged weapon. It helped to make our lives easier, but it was also used to kill millions of people.

A) لا شك أن إلتكنولوجيا سلاح ذو حدين ، فهي ساعدت على جعل حياتنا أبسط ولكنها أيضا تستخدم في قتل ملايين من البشر.
B) ما من شك أن إلتكنولوجيا سلاح ذو حدين ، فهي تساعد على جعل حياتنا اسهل ولكنها أيضا اعتادت على قتل ملايين من البشر.
C) لا شك أن إلتكنولوجيا سلاح ذو حدين ، فهي ساعدت على جعل حياتنا اسهل ولكنها أيضا استخدمت في قتل ملايين من البشر.
D) لا شك أن إلتكنولوجيا سلاح ذو حدين ، فهي ساعدت على جعل حياتنا اوضح ولكنها أيضا اعتادت على قتل ملايين من البشر.

55. Travel has always been a dream and an inspiration to many people because of its many benefits, such as learning about different peoples' cultures.

A) كان السفر دائما حلما والهاما لغالبية الناس لما له من مكاسب كثيره مثل ممارسة على ثقافات شعوب مختلفه .
B) اصبح السفر حلما والهاما لكثير من الناس لما له من ارباح كثيره مثل معرفة شعوب مثقفه مختلفه .
C) اصبح السفر دائما حلما ملهما لمعظم الناس لما له من عوائد كثيره مثل التعرف على شعوب مثقفه مختلفه .
D) دائما كان السفر حلما والهاما لكثير من الناس لما له من فوائد كثيره مثل الاطلاع على ثقافات شعوب مختلفه .

Choose the correct English translation:

١. يتطلع كل مصرى مخلص أن تصبح مصر الدولة الأكثر قوة ورخاء فى العالم بأسْره.

A) Every loyal Egyptian look forward to Egypt become the most powerful and prosperous nation in the family world.
B) Every Egyptian loyal Egyptian looks forward to Egypt become the most powerful and prosperous nation in the whole world.
C) Every loyal Egyptian looks forward to Egypt becoming the most powerful and prosperous nation in the whole world.
D) Every loyal Egyptian looks forward to Egypt becomes the most powerful and prosperous nation in the whole world.

٢. ما من شك فى أن السعادة هى الهدف الذى يسعى جميع الناس الى تحقيقه .

A) There's a doubt in that happiness is the goal which seek all people to achieve it.
B) There's no doubt that happiness is the goal which all people want to achieve.
C) There's no doubt in that happiness is the goal which all people seek to achieve it .
D) There's no doubt in that happiness is the goal which we seek all people to achieve it.

٣. تقوم الحكومة بتنفيذ العديد من المشروعات القومية العملاقة في كل أنحاء البلاد . وتهدف هذه المشروعات إلى توفير فرص عمل للمواطنين وزيادة الناتج المحلى والقضاء على العجز فى الميزان

A) The government carries out a lot of mega national projects all over the country. These projects aim to provide job opportunities for citizens, double the national production and eliminate the deficit in the trade scales.
B) The government carries out a lot of giant national projects all over the world. These projects aim to provide job opportunities for citizens, increase the national production and eliminate the deficit in the trade balance.
C) The government carries out a lot of mega national projects all over the country. These projects aim to provide job opportunities for foreigners, increase the international production and eliminate the deficit in the trade balance.
D) The government carries out a lot of giant national projects all over the country. These projects aim to provide job opportunities for citizens, increase the national production and eliminate the deficit in the trade balance.

٤. ألا تظن أننا بالفعل قد قمنا بما يكفى من العمل لهذا اليوم؛ فلماذا لا نعود إلا منازلنا للراحة بدلا من التعرض للمزيد من ضغوط العمل التى قد تؤدى إلى اضرار بدنية ونفسية خطيرة على المدى البعيد.

- **A** Do you not think that we have already done enough work for today, why do we only return to our homes to rest instead of experiencing more work pressures that may lead to serious physical and psychological damage in the long run?
- **B** Don't you think that we have already done enough work for today? Then why don't we return to our homes to rest instead of experiencing more work pressures that may lead to serious physical and psychological harms in the long run?
- **C** Don't you think that we have already done enough work fora day? Why do we only return to our homes to rest instead of experiencing more work pressures that may lead to serious physical and psychological damage in the long average?
- **D** Do you not think that we had already done enough work for today ?Then, why do we only return to our homes to rest instead of experiencing more work pressures that may leave to serious physical and psychologicaldamage in the long run ?

٥. لا مفر من ترشيد استهلاك المياه والطاقة وأن يُعاد النظر في أساليب الرى التقليدية ، فمع زيادة عدد السكان يقل نصيب الفرد من المياه كما يزداد استهلاك الطاقة.

- **A** It is inevitable to rationalize water and energy assumption and to reconsider traditional irrigation methods. As the population increases, the one's share of water increases and energy consumption decreases .
- **B** It is optional to rationalize water and energy consumption and to reconsider traditional irrigation methods.As the population increases, the one's share of water decreases and energy consumption increases.
- **C** It is inevitable to rationalize water and energy consumption and to reconsider traditional irrigation methods. As the population increases, the one's share of water increases and energy consumption decreases .
- **D** It is a must to rationalize water and energy consumption and reconsider traditional irrigation methods. As the population increases, the individuals share of water decreases and the energy consumption increases.

٦. إن تطور فيروس كورونا وظهور سلالات جديدة منه يجعله أكثر تهديدا للبشر كما أن هذا يهدم نظرية مناعة القطيع وكذلك إمكانية وجود لقاح يحمى الفرد مدى الحياة.

- **A** The development of the Corona virus and the emergence of new viruses makes it more threatened to humans, and this reinforces the theory of herd immunity as well as the possibility of a vaccine that protects the individual for life.
- **B** The development of the Corona virus and the emergence of new strains of it makes it more threatening to humans, and this undermines the theoryof herd immunity as soon as the possibility of a vaccine that protects the individual for long.
- **C** The development of the Corona virus and the emergence of new strains of it make it more threatening to humans. This undermines the theory of herd immunity as well as the possibility of a vaccine that protects the individual forlife.
- **D** The development of the Corona virus and the disappearance of new strains of it makes it more threatening to humans, and this determines the theory of herd immunity as well as the possibility of a vaccine that protects the individual for life.

٧. لابد أن يتحلى الطالب الناجح بالصبر والعزيمة وأن تكون لديه خطة قابلة للتطبيق حتى يصل لهدفه المنشود فلن يتحقق النجاح أبدًا بالصدفة أو بالعمل العشوائى غير المخطط له.

- (A) A successful student must be patience, determination, and they must have a viable plan in order to reach their desired goal. Success will never be achieved by chance or by random, unplanned action.
- (B) The successful student must have patient, determination, and a reliable plan so that to reach his desired goal. Success will never be achieved by chance or by random, unplanned action.
- (C) Asuccessful student must have patience, determination, and they must have a viable plan in order to reach their desired goal. Success will never be achieved by chance or by random, unplanned action.
- (D) A successful student must have patience, determination, and they must have a theoretical plan in order to reach their desired goal. Success will never be achieved by chance or by organised, unplanned action.

٨. يجب أن يكون المرء متفائلاوعلى ثقة بأن الغد أفضل من اليوم فلاشك فى أن التفاؤل من سمات الشخص الطبيعي ،وعلى النقيض فإن الشخص المتشائم يعانى من خلل نفسى .

- (A) One should be optimistic and confident that tomorrow is better than today.There is no doubt that optimism is a quality of a abnormal person. On the contrary, a pessimistic person suffers from a psychological disorder.
- (B) One should be optimistic and confident that tomorrow is better than today. There is no doubt that optimism is a character of anormal person. On the other hand, a pessimistic person suffers from a physical disorder.
- (C) One should be optimistic and confident that tomorrow is better than today. There is doubt that pessimism is a quality of a normal person. On the contrary, a pessimistic person suffers from a psychological disorder.
- (D) One should be optimistic and confident that tomorrow is better than today. There is no doubt that optimism is a quality of a normal person. On the contrary, a pessimistic person suffers from a psychological disorder.

٩. ان اجادة استخدام الحاسب الآلى وتحدث اللغات الأجنبية من أهم المهارات المطلوبة في سوق العمل كما أن القدرة على العمل ضمن فريق سمة في غاية الأهمية.

- (A) Proficiency with computers and fluency in speaking foreign languages are one of the most important skills required in the labour market. The ability to work as part of a team is an extremely important quality .
- (B) Fluency in using computers and speaking foreign languages is one of the most important skills inquired in the labour market, and the ability to work within the team is extremely important.
- (C) Proficiency with computers and fluency in speaking national languages is one of the most important skills required in the labour market. The ability to work as part of a team is an extremely important quality.
- (D) Proficiency with computers and fluency in speaking foreign languages are an important skill required in the labour market. The ability to work as part of a team is an extremely important quality.

١٠. انني واحد من أولئك الذين يتطلعون بشدة إلى اليوم الذي يتخرجون فيه ويبدؤن حياتهم العملية ويتخذون أولى خطواتهم نحو تحقيق أهدافهم في الحياة.

- A) I am one of those who very much look forward to the day they graduate and begin their work life, and take there first steps towards achieving their goals in life.
- B) I look forward to the day they graduate and begin their work life, and take their first steps towards achieving their goals in life.
- C) I am one of them who impatiently look forward to the day they graduate and begin their work life, and take their steps towards achieving their goals in life.
- D) Iam one of those who impatiently look forward to the day they graduate and begin their work life, and take their first steps towards achieving their

١١. إن الصديق المخلص ينصحك إذا أخطأت ويدعمك إذا أخفقت ، لذلك فإن من حسن الحظ ان يكون لدي المرء أصدقاء مخلصين ، فالصديق الحقيقى يظهر معدنه عند الشدائد.

- A) A sincere friend advises you if you are wrong and supports you if you fail, so a person is fortunate to have sincere friends. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
- B) A sincere friend advises you if you are wrong and spoils you if you fall,so a person is fortunate to have selfish friends. A true friend shows his metal during adversity.
- C) A sincere friend advises you if you are wrong and supports you if you fail, so a person is unfortunate to have sincere friends. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
- D) A sincere friend advises you if you are wrong and spoils you if you fall، so a person is fortunate not to have selfish friends. A true friend shows his metal during adversity.

١٢. العمل هو الحياة والأمل في مستقبل أفضل . فلابد أن نؤمن جميعا بقيمة العمل وأن نعلم أنه السبيل الوحيد لتحقيق تطلعاتنا كما أن التخطيط الجيد يُعدّ أحد المقومات الرئيسية للنجاح.

- A) Work is life and hopes for a better future. We must all believe in the value of work and know that it is the lonely way to achieve our aspirations. Also, good planning is one of the main ingredients for success.
- B) Work is life and the hope for a better future. We all must disbelieve in the value of work and know that it is the only way to achieve our aspirations.Good planning is else one of the main ingredients for success.
- C) Work is life and the hope for a bitter future. We all must believe in the value of work and know that it is the only way to achieve our inspirations. Good planning is also one of the main ingredients for success.
- D) Work is life and the hope for a better future. We all must believe in the value of work and know that it is the only way to achieve our aspirations. Good planning is also one of the main ingredients for success.

١٣. لعلك تعلم أن من أهم سمات الإنسان الناجح هى التخطيط وتنظيم الوقت وتحديد الهدف. وأن إضاعة الوقت وعدم النظام من أبرز سمات الإنسان الفاشل.

- A) You may know that planning, time organisation and setting a goal are the most important qualities of a successful person, while wasting time, disorder are among the most outstanding qualities of a loser.
- B) Perhaps you know that one of the most important qualifications of a successful person is planning, time management and goal setting, and that wasting time and disorder are about the most prominent features of a failed person.
- C) You may know that planning, time organisation and setting a goal are the most important qualities of a successful person, while wasting time and disorder are among the most outstanding qualities of a loser.
- D) You may know that planning, time organisation and sitting a goal are the most important qualities of a successful person, while wasting time and disorder are among the most outstanding qualities of a loser.

١٤. في بعض الأحيان نمر بحياتنا بأوقات عصيبة وفي أحيان أخري نمر بأوقات سعيدة ،وتكمن السعادة الحقيقية تكمن في النجاح في تحدي الصعاب وعدم الاستسلام أمام الصعوبات.

Ⓐ Sometimes we go on difficult times in our lives and at other times we go through happy times. The true happiness lies in success in giving up to difficulties and not giving in to difficulties.

Ⓑ Sometimes, we suffer from hard times and at other times we enjoy happy times. True happiness lies in success in challenging hardships and not to give in to difficulties.

Ⓒ Sometimes, we suffer from hard times and at other time we enjoy happy times. True happiness sleeps in success in challenging hardships and not to give in to difficulties.

Ⓓ We suffer from hard times and other time we enjoy happy times. True happiness lies in success in challenging hardships and not give in to difficulties.

١٥. يُعدّ التعليم أحد أهم الركائز التى تقوم عليها نهضة الأمم . لذا لابد من تطويره ليواكب العصر الحالى: وعملية التطوير ستستغرق وقتا طويلا وجهدا أكبر وأموالا أكبر وأكبر .

Ⓐ Education is one of the most important pillars on which the renaissance of nations is based, so it must be developing to keep space with the times. And the development process will take a long time, more effort, and bigger money.

Ⓑ Education is one of the most important concentration on which the renaissance of nations is based, so it must be developed to keep pace with the current age. The development process will take a long time, more effort, and much more money.

Ⓒ Education is one of the most important pillars on which the renaissance of nations is based, so it must be developed to keep pace with the current age. The development process will take a long time, more effort, and much more money.

Ⓓ Education is one of the important bases on which the renaissance of nations based, so it must be developed to keep space with the current age. The development process will take a long time, effort, and enough money.

١٦. إن الأحلام لا تتحقق من تلقاء نفسها لكن العمل المنظم نحو الهدف المنشود هو السبيل الوحيد للنجاح ، فليكن لك حلمك الذي يناسب قدراتك وخطط جيدا لتحقيقه مهما كانت التحديات.

Ⓐ Dreams do not come true by themselves, but organized work towards the desired goal is the only path to success. Have your own dream that suits your capabilities and plan well to achieve it, whatever the challenges.

Ⓑ Dreams do not come true from meeting themselves, but organized work towards the desired goal is the only path to success. Let you have your dream that suits your capabilities and plan well to achieve it, whatever the challenges.

Ⓒ Dreams do not achieve by themselves, but organized work towards the desired goal is the only pass to success. Have your own dream that suits your capabilities and plan well to achieve it, whatever the challenges.

Ⓓ Dreams do not come true by itself, but organized work towards the desired goal is the only path to success. Have your own dream that suits your capabilities and plan well to achieve it, whatever the challenges.

١٧. دع أحلامك تبلغ عنان السماء و لا تضع أى حدود لطموحاتك . فكل شىء ممكن بالعمل الجاد و الصبر والعزيمة القوية المخلصة التى يمكنها مواجهة أى تحديات.

A. Let your dreams be sky-high and ever put any limits for your ambitions. Everything is possible by hard-work, patient and strong faithful determination which can face any challenges.
B. Let your dreams be sky-high and never put any limits for your ambitions. Everything is possible through hard-work, patience and strong faithful determination which can face any challenges.
C. Let your dreams be sky-high and never put any limits for your ambitions. Everything is possible by hard-work, patience and strong forceful determination which can face any challenges.
D. Let your dreams be sky-high and never put any limits for your ambitions. Everything is impossible by hard-work, patience and strong faithful determination which can face any challenges.

١٨. يجب إعطاء التعليم و المعلمين قدرا أكبر من الإهتمام ، فهما الركيزتان الرئيسيتان التى تقوم عليهما نهضة المجتمعات و إنهيارهما يعنى إنهيار المجتمع بأسره.

A. Education and teachers should be given much more interest because they are the two mean bases on which the renaissance of societies depend. Their destruction means the destruction of the whole society.
B. Education and teachers should be given much more interest because they are the two main bases on which the renaissance of societies depends. Their destruction means the destruction of the whole society.
C. Education and teachers should be given much more interesting because they are the two main bases on which the renaissance of societies depend. Their destruction means the destruction of the ball society.
D. Education and teachers should be given much more interest because they are the two main bases on which the renaissance of societies depend. There destination means the destruction of the whole society.

١٩. يحتاج المراهقون لمعاملة خاصة معتمدة على معرفة بخصائص شخصياتهم فى هذه المرحلة. فالمراهق دائما ليس لديه صبر و يعتقد دائما بأن وجهة نظره هى الصواب.

A. Teenagers need special treatment depending on knowing the characteristics of their characters at this stage. The teenager always doesn't have patience and they always think their point of view to be right.
B. Teenagers need private treatment depending on knowing the characteristics| of their characters at this stage. The teenager always doesn't have patience and he always thinks his point of review to be the right.
C. Teenagers need private treatment depending on knowing the characteristics of their characters at this stage. The teenager always doesn't have patience and he rarely thinks his point of view to be the right.
D. Teenagers need special treatment depending on knowing the advantages of their characters at this stage. The teenager always has patience and he always thinks his point of view to be the right.

٢٠. ليس من السهل الحصول على وظيفة فى هذه الأيام فسوق العمل يتطلب مؤهلات خاصة ومتميزة وفى نفس الوقت وجود العديد ممن يحتاجون الوظيفة يجعل المنافسة صعبة للغاية.

A. It is easy to get a job these days as the job market requires special and distinguished quantities. At the same time, there are a lot of people who need the job makes the composition be very difficult.
B. It is not easy to get a job these days as the job market requires special and distinguished qualifications. At the same time, there were a lot of people who needed the job made the competition is very difficult.
C. It is not easy to get a job these days as the job market requires special and distinguished qualifications. At the same time, there are a lot of people who need the job, which makes the competition very difficult.
D. It is not easy to get a job these days as the job market requires special and distinguished qualifications. At the same time, there are a lot of people who need the job make the competition is very difficult.

٢١. المواطنون الصالحون هم من يكرسوا أنفسهم ووقتهم واموالهم من أجل رفاهية عائلاتهم. وهم أيضا على إستعداد للتضحية بأنفسهم عندما يكون بلدهم فى خطر.

A. Good citizens are those who devote themselves, their time and their money for the welfare of their families. They are also ready to recognize themselves when their country is in danger.
B. Good citizens are those who decorate themselves, their time and their money for the welfare of their families. They are also ready to sacrifice themselves when their country is in danger.
C. Good citizens are those who devote themselves, their time and their money for the welfare of their families. They are also ready to sacrifice themselves when their country is in danger.
D. Good citizens are those who devote themselves, their time and their money for the welfare of their families. They are also ready to sacrifice themselves when there country is in danger.

٢٢. لا تستمر الحياة على نفس الشكل، ولكنها أحياناً أوقات سعيدة وجميلة نستمتع بها، وأوقات اخري عصيبة لا نريدها ان تحدث مرة اخري.

A. Life doesn't have the same shape all the time, but it has happy and beautiful times which we enjoy but hard times which we don't want to came back again.
B. Life doesn't have the some model all the time, but it has happy and beautiful times which we enjoy and pleasant times which we didn't want to come back again.
C. Life doesn't have the same shop all the time, but it has happy and beautiful times which we enjoy and hard times which we want to come back again.
D. Life doesn't have the same mood all the time, but it has happy and beautiful times which we enjoy and hard times which we don't want to come back again.

٢٣. فى المستقبل. ستنضب إمدادات العالم من البترول. سوف تحتاج مركباتنا لنوع جديد تماما من الطاقة. يعتقد الخبراء أن الطاقة الشمسية ربما تكون حلت محل البترول بحلول ٢٠٥٠

A. In the future, the world's supplies of oil will dry up. Our vehicles won't need a completely new form of energy. Experts believe that solar energy may have replaced oil by the 2050.
B. In the future, the world's supplies of oil will dry up. Our vehicles will need a completely new form of energy. Experts believe that lunar energy may be replaced oil by the 2050
C. In the future, the world's supplies of oil will look up. Our vehicles will be needed a completely new form of energy. Experts believe that solar energy may have replaced oil by the 2050.
D. In the future, the world's supplies of oil will dry up. Our vehicles will need a completely new from of energy. Experts believe that solar energy may have been replaced by oil by the 2050.

٢٤. قام الدكتور أحمد زويل بتأسيس مدينة زويل للعلوم و التكنولوجيا ليعبر عن حبه لبلده مصر وإمتنانه لها . وهى تعتبر جامعة و مركز أبحاث علمية مقرها القاهرة.

A. Dr. Ahmed Zewail set up Zewail City of Science and Technology to depress his love towards his country and gratefulness to it. It is considered as a university and a scientific research centre basic in Cairo University.

B. Dr. Ahmed Zewail set off Zewail City of Science and Technology to express his love towards his country and restrictness to it. It is considered as a university and a scientific research centre based in Cairo University.

C. Dr. Ahmed Zewail set up Zewail City of Science and Technology to express his love towards his country and gratefulness to it. It is considered as a university and a scientific research centre based in Cairo University.

D. Dr. Ahmed Zewail set up Zewail City of Science and Technology to express his love towards his village and brightness to it. It is considering as a university and a scientific research centre based in Cairo University.

٢٥. المرأة نصف المجتمع فعندما نهتم بها نهتم بنصف المجتمع؛ وتجاهل حقوقها وحريتها إهدار لحقوق نصف المجتمع . فهل تعتقد انه من المنطق أن نفعل أيّا منهما؟

A. Woman is half of the society. When we give her interest, we give interest to half of the ability. Ignoring her rights and freedom is a waist of half of the society's rights. Do you think it is logical to either any of them?

B. Woman is half of the society. When we give her interest, we give interest to half of the society. Ignoring her rights and freedom is a waste of half of the society's rights. Do you think it is logical to do any of them?

C. Woman is half of the society. When we give her interest, we give interest to half of the society. Supporting her rights and freedom is a waste of half of the society's rights. Do you think it is logical to do any of them?

D. Woman is half of the society. When we give her interest, we give interest to half of the society. Ignoring her rights and freedom is a waste of half of the society's rights. Do you think it is illegal to do any of them?

٢٦. تقوم الحكومات فى كل دول العالم بسن القواعد والقوانين لحماية حقوق جميع المواطنين بلا استثناء. فبدون اتباع هذه القوانين والقواعد ، لن ينعم الجميع بحياة مريحة.

A. The governments in all the world countries set rules and laws to protect all their citizens' rights without exertion. Without following these rules and laws, all people will have a comfortable life.

B. The governments in all the world countries set rules and laws to protect all their citizens' rights without exception. Without following these rules and laws, all people won't have a comfortable life.

C. The governments in all the world countries set roles and lows to protect all their citizens' rights without exception. Without following these rules and laws, all people won't have acomfortable life.

D. The governments in all the world countries set rules and laws to protest all their citizens' rights with exception. With following these rules and laws, all people wouldn't have a comfortable life.

٢٧. مما لا شك فيه أن كل مصرى وطنى ومخلص يتطلع لجعل مصر الدولة الأكثر رخاءً وقوةً وتقدمًا بين جميع دول العالم .

Ⓐ There is no doubt that every loyal and patriotic Egyptian looks forward to making Egypt the most prosperous and advanced country among the whole world countries.

Ⓑ There is doubt that every loyal and patriotic Egyptian looks forward to making Egypt the most prosperity and advanced country among the hole world countries.

Ⓒ There is no doubt that every loyal and patriotic Egyptian locks forward to making Egypt the most welfare and advanced country among the hole world countries.

Ⓓ There is not doubt that every royal and patriotic Egyptian looks forward to make Egypt the most welfare and advanced country among the whole world countries.

٢٨. بالرغم أن لكل شخص هدف مختلف عن أهداف الناس الآخرين إلا أننا نتفق جميعًا على أن هدفنا المشترك هو السعادة. ولكن ما هى السعادة التى نسعى لتحقيقها ؟ وهنا نختلف مرة أخرى.

Ⓐ Although every person has a different aim from the other people's aims, we all agree that our common aim is happiness. But, what is happiness and how we can rich it? Here, we were different again.

Ⓑ Although every person has a different aim about the other people's names, we all agree that our common aim is happiness. But, what is happiness and how we can reach it? Here, we are different again.

Ⓒ Although every person have a different aim from the other people's aims, we all disagree that our common aim is happiness. But, what is happiness and how we can reach it? Here, we are different again.

Ⓓ Although every person has a different aim from other people's aims, we all agree that our common aim is happiness. But, what is happiness and. how we can reach it? Here, we are different again.

٢٩. تعتبر السياحه البيئيه احد اهم انواع السياحة الان . لذلك فمصر تشجع السياحة البيئيه لحماية البيئات المختلفه في جميع انحاء البلاد وخاصة على ساحل البحر الاحمر .

Ⓐ Ecotourism is one of the most important kinds of tourism nowadays, so Egypt encourages ecotourism to protect the different environments all over the country especially along the Red Sea coast .

Ⓑ Ecotourism is one of the least important kinds of tourism nowadays, so Egypt discourages ecotourism to protect the different environments all over the country especially along the Red Sea coast.

Ⓒ Ecotourism is one of the most important kinds of tourism last years, so Egypt encourages ecotourism to prevent the different environments all over the country especially along the Red Sea coast.

Ⓓ Ecotourism is one of the most important kinds of tourism nowadays, so Egypt encourages ecotourism to destroy the different environments all over the country especially along the Red Sea coast.

٣٠. أشياء غريبة نلاحظها فى مجتمعاتنا فى الفترة الأخيرة . فهناك من الأباء والأمهات من لا يعتنون بأطفالهم كما ينبغى لأنهم أشخاص لا يتحملوا المسئولية. ونتيجة ذلك هو أطفال الشوارع.

Ⓐ Strange things can notice in our societies recently. Some parents don't look after their children well because they are irresponsible people. The result of this is homeless children.

Ⓑ Strange things can be noticed in our societies recently. Some parents look after their children well because they aren't irresponsible people. The result of this is homeless children.

Ⓒ Strange things can be noticed in our societies recently. Some parents don't look after their children well because they are irresponsible people. The result of this is homeless children .

Ⓓ Strange things can be noticed in our societies recently. Some parents don't look for their children well because they aren't responsible people. The result of this is homeless children .

٣١. توفير حياة كريمة للمواطن هو الدور الرئيسى للحكومة ، لذلك فهى تسعى جاهدة لتحويل رمال الصحراء لأرض خضراء. وهذا سيؤدى لزيادة الأرض الزراعية وبناء مجتمعات جديدة.

A. Providing the citizen with a comfortable life is the mine role of the government, so it did its best to turn the desert sand into green land. This leads to decrease the farming land and build new communities.
B. Providing the citizen with a comfortable life is the main role of the people, so they do its best to turn the desert sand into green land. This leads to increase the farming land and build new communities.
C. Providing the citizen with a comfortable life is the main role of the government, so it saves its best to turn the desert sand into yellow land. This leads to increase the farming land and build new communities.
D. Providing the citizen with a comfortable life is the main role of the government, so it does its best to turn the desert sand into green land. This leads to increasing the farm land and building new communities.

٣٢. لكل منا حلمه الخاص به بالنسبة لى عندما أنهى دراستى أريد أن أصبح طبيبا مشهورا. سوف. أساعد المرضى ولن أحصل على أموال من الفقراء

A. Each one of use has his own dream. For me, when I leave school, I want to be a famous doctor. I won't help ill people and I won't take money from poor people.
B. Each one of us has their own dream. For me, when I leave school, I want to be a famous doctor. I will help ill people and I won't take money from poor people.
C. Each one of us has his own dream. For me, when I leave school, I want to be a famous doctor. I will help well people and I won't take money from poor people.
D. Each one of us had his own dream. For me, when I left school, I want to be a famous doctor. I will help ill people and I won't take money from poor people.

٣٣. مازال العالم كله يعانى من الأثار السيئة التى تسبب فيها فيروس كورونا (كوفيد ١٩). بعض الدول تحتاج لسنوات لكى تعود مرة أخرى إلى ما كانت عليه قبل فيروس كورونا.

A. The whole world still suffers from the bad effects that coronavirus (COVID 19) has caused. Many countries need years to come back again as they were before coronavirus.
B. The whole world still suffered from the bad effects that coronavirus (COVID 19) had caused. Many countries need years to come back again as they were before coronavirus. :
C. The whole world still suffers from the good effects that coronavirus (COVID 19) has caused. Many countries need years to come back againas they were before coronavirus.
D. The whole world still suffer from the bad effects that coronavirus (COVID 19) have caused. Many countries needs years to come back again as they were before coronavirus.

٣٤. يعجب الناس ويثنون على محمد صلاح بسبب ذكائه وقدرته على تسجيل أهداف وطيبته وتبرعاته الكريمة لقريته بشكل خاص وللجمعيات الخيرية فى مصر بشكل عام.

A. People admires and praised Mohamed Salah for his intelligence, abilityto score goals and his kindness and his generous donations to his village particularly and to charities in Egypt generally.
B. People admire and praise Mohamed Salah for their intelligence, ability to scored goals and his kindness and his generous donations to his village in particular and to charities in Egypt in general.
C. People admire and praise Mohamed Salah for his intelligence, ability to score goals and his kindness and his generous donations to his village particularly and to ch.wities in Egypt generally.
D. People admire and praise Mohamed Salah for his intelligence, abilities to score goal and his kindness and his generous donations to his city particularly and to charities in Egypt generally.

٣٥. يمثل النوم حاجة بشرية للراحة وتنشيط الجسد والعقل . يعتقد بعض علماء النفس أنه يساهم في التطور العقلى والبدنى للاطفال في بداية حياتهم.

A. Sleep was a human need to have a rest and refresh the body and mind. Some psychologists thought that it supported the human mental and physical progress for the children at the beginning of their lives.
B. Sleep is a human need to have a rest and fish the body and mind. Some psychologists think that it supports the human mental and physical progress for the children at the beginning of their lives.
C. Sleep is a human need to have a job and refresh the body and mend. Some psychologists think that it supports the human mental and physical progress for the children at the beginning of their lives.
D. Sleep is a human need to have rest and refresh the body and mind. Some psychologists think that it supports the human mental and physical progress for the children at the beginning of their lives.

٣٦. ليس من السهل أن تجد الصديق الذى تثق بهوأنا لدى صديقان قضيت معهم معظم حياتى وأثق بهم وبأرائهم رغم إختلاف وجهات نظرنا أحيانا.

A. It's easy to find a friend that you can trust. I have two friends with whom I will spend most of my life and I trust them and their opinions although our points of view are sometimes different.
B. It's not easy to find a friend that you can trust. I have two friends with whom I have spent most of my life and I trust them and their opinions although our points of view are sometimes different.
C. It's not easy to find a friend that you can trust. I had two friends with whom I spend most of my life and I trusted them and their opinions although our points of view are sometimes different.
D. It's not easy to find a friend that you can trust. I have three friends with whom I spent most of their life and I trust them and their opinions although our points of view are sometimes different.

٣٧. إنها مسئوليتنا أن نساعد المعاقين فى كل مكان : فى الشوارع فى المدارس . فى المطاعم . وفى النوادى. يجب ان يجدوا المساندة فى كل مكان.

A. It's our responsibility to help abled people everywhere : in the streets, at schools, in restaurants and in clubs. They shouldn't find support everywhere.
B. It's our responsibility to help disabled people everywhere: in the streets, at schools, in restaurants and in clubs. They should find support everywhere.
C. It's our irresponsibility to helped disabled people everywhere in the streets, at schools, in restaurants and in clubs. They should find support nowhere.
D. It's not our responsibility to help disabled people anywhere in the streets, at schools, in restaurants and in clubs. They should find support somewhere.

٣٨. جميعنا يعلم أهمية التكنولوجيا الحديثة وأنها تلعب دورًا فعالا فى حياتنا المعاصرة. ولكن يجب أن نعلم أنها كما تسهم فى تقدم المجتمعات. فمن الممكن أن تدمرها.

A. We all know the importance of modern technology. It plays an effective role in our modern life, but we should know that as it contributes to the progress of the societies, it can destroy them.
B. We all know the importance of modern technology. It play effective roles in our modern life, but we should know that as it contributes the progress to the societies, it can destroy them.
C. We all knew the importance of modern technology. It played an effective role in our modern life, but we should know that as it contributes the progress to the societies, it can destroy them.
D. We all know the importance of modern technology. It plays an effective rule in our modern life, but we should know that as it prevents the progress to the societies, it can destroy them.

٣٩. تمثل منازلنا مرآة تعكس كل حياتنا فربما تكون أساليب الناس الحياتية أكثر وضوحا فى منازلهم . فالمنازل لا تقدم فقط المأوى ولكنها مفتاح لثقافة الشعوب .

A. Our houses are a mirror that reflects all our lives. Perhaps people's lifestyles are more ambiguous in their houses. Homes only offer shelter, but aren't a key to the culture of people.
B. Our houses were a mirror that reflects all our lives. Perhaps people's lifestyles were more obvious in their houses. Homes not only offer shelter, but are a key to the culture of people.
C. Our houses are a mirror that doesn't reflect all our lives. Perhaps people's lifestyles are less obvious in their houses. Homes not only offer shelter, but are a key to the culture of people.
D. Our houses are a mirror that reflects all our lives. Perhaps people's lifestyles are more obvious in their houses. Homes not only offer shelter, but are a key to the culture of peoples.

٤٠. لغتنا العربية من أجمل وأقدم لغات البشرية ، والشعر أحد الأشكال الجميلة للكتابة فهو بدأ واستمر حتى الوقت الحالى . ولكل لغة لها شعرائها العظماء.

A. Our Arabic language is one of the most beautiful and ancient human languages. Poetry was one of the nice forms of writing that began in the past and continued till the present time. Every language had its own great poets.
B. Our Arabic language is one of the most beautiful and ancient human languages. Poetry is one of the nice forms of writing that beganin the present and continued till the present time. Every language has its own great poets.
C. Our Arabic language is one of the most beautiful and ancient human languages. Poetry is one of the nice forms of writing that began in the past and continued till the present time. Every language has its own great poets.
D. Our Arabic language is one of the more beautiful and ancient human languages. Poetry is one of the nice forms of writing that begins in the past and continued till the present time. Every language has its own great poets.

٤١. إن امتلاك صناعة سياحة ناجحة ليس بالأمر السهل تحتاج البلاد لأن تمتلك كل الإمكانيات التى يحتاجها السياح أثناء إقامتهم مثل الفنادق ووسائل النقل إلخ. .

A. Having a successful tourist industry is an easy thing, countries needed to have all the facilities which the tourists need during their stay such as hotels, transport, etc.
B. To have a successful tourist industry isn't an easy thing. Countries need to have all the facilities which the tourists need during their stay such as hotels, transport,etc.
C. Having a successful tourist industry isn't an easy thing, continents need t have some the facilities which the tourists need during their stay such as hotels, transport, etc.
D. To have a successful tourist industry isn't a lazy thing, countries need to have all the facilities which the tourists don't need during their stay such as hotels, transport, etc.

٤٢. اختيار اسم للطفل أمر هام لأن هذا الطفل سوف ينادى به طيلة حياته . يجب على الوالدين التعامل مع الموضوع بجدية ولا يتأثروا بالأقارب والأصدقاء .

A. Choosing a child's name is difficult because this child will be called by it all their life. Parents should deal with it seriously and shouldn't be affected by relatives or friends.
B. Choosing a child's name isn't important because this child won't be called by it all his life. Parents should deal with it seriously and shouldn't be affected by relatives or friends.
C. Choosing a child's name is important because this child will be called by it all his life. Parents shouldn't deal with it seriously and should be affected by relatives or friends.
D. Choosing a child's name is important because these children will be cooled by it all his life. Parents should deal with it seriously and shouldn't be affected by relatives or friends.

٤٣. بعض الناس لا يعملون من اجل الحصول على المال أو الوصول لمكانة أعلى ولكنهم يعملون من أجل أن يروا ابتسامة على وجه شخص حزين او مريض أو فقير وهؤلاء هم المتطوعون.

- (A) Some people do work for money or getting a higher position, but they work to see a smile on a sad, ill, or poor face. They aren't what we call volunteers.
- (B) Some people don't work for money or getting a lower position, but they work to see a smile on a sad, ill, or poor face. They are what we call volunteers.
- (C) Some people don't work for money or getting a higher position, but they work to see a sad, ill, or poor face. They are what we call volunteers.
- (D) Some people don't work for money or getting a higher position, but they work to see a smile on a sad, ill, or poor person's face. They are what we call volunteers.

٤٤. سيلعب الفريق الأوليمبي فى الألعاب الأوليمبية هذا العام بعد أن تم تأجيلها عامًا بسبب الأحداث المؤسفة التى يمر بها العالم اليوم منذ إنتشار مرض كورونا فى العالم كله.

- (A) The Olympic team will play in the Olympic Games this year after it has been delayed for a year because of the regrettable events that the world has had nowadays since the spread of coronavirus all over the world.
- (B) The Olympic team will play in the Olympic Games last year after it has delayed for a year because of the regrettable events that the world has nowadays since the spread of coronavirus all over the world.
- (C) The Olympic team won't play in the Olympic Games this year after it has been delayed for a year because of the regrettable events that the world has nowadays since the spread of coronavirus all over the world.
- (D) The Olympic team will play in the Olympic Games this year after it has been delayed for a year because of the hopeful events that the world has these days since the spread of coronavirus all over the world.

٤٥. من المؤكد أن الفقر سببٌ للعديد من المشكلات الاجتماعية فى حياتناء لذلك ينبغى على الحكومات أن تعمل بجد من أجل مساعدة مواطنيها أن يعيشوا حياة أفضل.

- (A) It is certain that poverty was the reason for many social problems in our life, so the governments should worked hard to help their citizens to live better life.
- (B) It is certain that poverty is the reason of many social problems in their life, so the governments should work hard to help our citizens to live better life.
- (C) It is certain that poverty is the reason for many social problems in our life, so the governments should work hard to help their citizens to have better life.
- (D) It is uncertain that poverty is the reason for few social problems in our life, so the governments should work hard to help their citizens to live better life.

٤٦. تعانى بعض البلاد الأفريقية من هجمات الأسود على قطعان ماشيتهم ،ومن ثم يقوموا بصيد هذه الأسود ولهذا تقوم بعض المنظمات بتوظيف سكان محليين ليراقبوا الأسود وليمنعوا هجماتهم.

- (A) Some African Countries suffer from lions' attacks on their kettle, so they hunt these lions. For this reason, some organizations apply local people to monitor the lions and prevent their attacks.
- (B) Some African Countries suffer from lions' attacks on their cattle, so they hunt these lions. For this reason, some organizations employ local people to monitor the lions and prevent their attacks.
- (C) Some African Countries suffers from lions' attacks on their cattle, so they hunting these lions. For this reason, some organizations employ local people to monitor the lions and prevent their attacks.
- (D) Some Asian Countries suffer from lions' attacks on their cattle, so they hunt these lions. For this reason, some organizations employ international people to monitor the lions and prevent their attacks.

٤٧. لا شك أن كل إنسان يستطيع أن يطور من إمكانياته المتاحه. ولكنه مثل باقى الكائنات الحية يحتاج الدفء الأسرى ليمنحه شعور بالأمن الداخلى ليعبر عن نفسه.

A) There is doubt that every man can develop his taken potentials. But, like any other living things, they needs warmth to give him a feeling of inner security to express himself.
B) There is no doubt that every man can develop his given potentials. But, like any another living things, he need warmth to give him a feeling of inner security to express himself.
C) There is no doubt that every men can develop his given potentials. But, like any other living things, he needs warmth to give them a feeling of inner security to express himself.
D) There is no doubt that every person can develop their given potentials. But, like any other living things, they need family warmth to give them a feeling of inner security to express themselves.

٤٨. كانت أساليب الرعاية بالبشرة تستخدم فى مصر القديمة بواسطة الأغنياء والفقراء على حد سواء. كما أن القدماء المصريون أيضا إبتكروا أنواع من الكريمات البدائية للواقية من أشعة الشمس.

A) Skin care methods were used in Ancient Egypt by the rich and the poor alike. Ancient Egyptians also created kinds of primitive sunscreens.
B) Skin care ways are used in Ancient Egypt by-thé rich and the poor alike. Ancient Egyptians also create kinds of primitive sunscreens.
C) Skin care ways were used in Modern Egypt by the rich and the poor alike. Ancient Egyptians also created kinds of primitive sunscreens.
D) Skin care ways were used in Ancient Egypt by the rich and the strong alike. Ancient Egyptians also created kinds of advanced sunscreens.

٤٩. تهتم وزارة التربية والتعليم بتطوير المناهج لخلق مواطنين قادرين على مواكبة التحديات المختلفه في كل مناحى الحياة

A) The Ministry of Education concerned with developing curricula to build up citizens who are able to cope with the various changes in all fields of life.
B) The Ministry of Education is concerned with developing curricula to build up citizens who are unable to cope with the various challenges in all fields of life.
C) The Ministry of Education is concerned with developing curricula to build up citizens who are able to cope with the various challenges in all fields of life.
D) The Ministry of Education i s concerned with developing Egyptian citizens who are able to cope with the various challenges in all fields of life.

٥٠. تولى الحكومة المصرية اهتماما عظيما بالمرأة حيث منحتها الاهتمام الوفير جعلتها تشغل ارفع المناصب في مختلف الميادين.

A) The Egyptian government pay great care to women, as it has given them minor attention and made them occupy the highest positions in various fields.
B) The Egyptian government pays great attention to women, as it has given them minor attention and made them occupy the highest positions in limited fields.
C) The Egyptian government pays great attention to women, as it has given them abundant attention and made them occupy the highest positions in various fields.
D) The Egyptian government pay great protection to women, as it has given them minor attention and made them occupy the highest positions in various fields.

٥١. ان اتباع الاجراءات الاحترازية لامر ضروري لمنع انتشار فيروس كورونا وتجنب الاصابة بهذا المرض الخطير الذي يهدد حياة الناس وخاصة كبار السن .

- A. Following precautionary measures is necessary to protect the spread of the Coronavirus and involve contracting this serious disease that threatens the lives of people, especially elderly.
- B. Following precautionary measures is necessarily to prevent the spread of the Coronavirus and avoid infecting this serious disease that threatens the lives of people, especially the elderly.
- C. Following precautionary measures is necessary to invent the spread of the Coronavirus and avoid contracting this serious disease that threatens the lives of people, especially the elderly.
- D. Following precautionary measures is necessary to prevent the spread of the Coronavirus and avoid being infected with this serious disease that threatens the lives of people, especially the elderly.

٥٢. تتأثر البيئة بالنشاط البشري في شتى مناحى الحياة . لهذا السبب يعد الانسان اهم عنصر في الحفاظ على بيئه او تدميرها .

- A. The environment is affecting by human activity in various walks of life. For this reason, the man is the environment is affected by human activity in various walks of life. For this reason, man is the
- B. The environment is affected by the human activity in all walks of life. For this reason , man is the most important element in preserving or destroying the environment.
- C. The environment is infected by human activity in various walks of life. For this reason, man is the most important element in deserving or destroying the environment.
- D. The environment is affected by human creativity in various walks of life. For this reason, man is the most important element in deserving or destroying the environment .

٥٣. التعليم هو الاستثمار الحقيقي لانه استثمار في البشر . فهو يهدف الى تحسين جودة ونوعية المواطن .

- A. Education is the real investment as it invites in humans. It aims at improving the quality and grade of the citizen.
- B. Education is the real investment as it invests in humans. It aims at disproving the equality and grade of the citizen.
- C. Education was the real investment as it invests in humans. It aims at approving the quality and grade of the citizen.
- D. Education is the real investment as it invests in humans. It aims at improving the quality and grade of the citizen.

٥٤. تمثل صحاري مصر نسبة كبيرة من مساحتها ، وهى كنز يجب أن نحسن استغلالها و نستفيد منها لأقصى حد ممكن.

- A. Egypt's deserts represent a large percentage of its area. They are a treasure that should be well used and we must make the best benefit of them.
- B. Egypt's deserts introduce a large percentage of its area. They are a pleasure that can't be well used and we must make the best benefit of them.
- C. Egypt's deserts represent a large percentage of its area. They are a measure that should be well used and we must make the possible benefit of them.
- D. Egypt's deserts introduce a large percentage of its area. They are a treasure that should be well used and we must do the best benefit of them.

٥٥. ان إلقوات إلمسلحة إلمصرية ليست فقط إلدرع الواقى لمصر و لكنها إلآن تشارك بفاعلية كبيرة في جميع قطاعات التنمية

- A. The Egyptian armed forces is not only the protective shield for Egypt, but they also positively contributes to all sectors of development.
- B. The Egyptian armed forces are not only the protective shield for Egypt, but they also positively contribute to all sectors of development.
- C. The Egyptian armed forces are not only the protection shield for Egypt, but they also negatively contribute to all sectors of development.
- D. The Egyptian armed forces are not only the protective shade for Egypt, but they also positively contribute to all sectors of developing.